Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum.

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Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

Robert W. Mackey.

The announcement of the death of Ex-State Treasurer Mackey at his home in Philadelphia, on New Year's day, sent a thrill of sorrow through his many friends in Pennsylvania. Indeed, the death of no Pennsylvanian during the last quarter century has created such a profound impression as that of Mr. Mackey. Having been thrown upon his own resources early in life, a most indomitable will soon developed, which, coupled with tiger-like perseverance, won for him ability as a financier, skill as a politician, and shrewdness as a leader. For twenty-five years past deceased had suffered with hemorrhage of the lungs, but so full of energy and determination was he that the advice of a physician often appeared obnoxious to him, and was regarded with little or no concern.

The financial reverses of his family in early life, brought him squarely face to face with the world, and developed his powers of endurance, energy and manliness. The inspiration thus received moulded his character, strengthened his purpose, and brought into play his judgment, which rarely failed him. Upon these attributes of character he builded a personal organization that became the magnetic centre of the politics of the Keystone State. He may well be styled as having been a leader among men. His work in politics was of that character which strengthened the party in whose interest he labored. He wasted no time or material in weakening an opponent, but endeavored to build up his own organization.

It has been wrongfully asserted, by ill-designing persons, that Mr. Mackey was a politician of the tricky sort. This is not true. No man had a higher appreciation of principle in a political contest, or fought more closely upon the issues before the people. Mr. Mackey's influence was not limited to any one locality, or any particular State. As a matter of course, he wielded greater power in Pennsylvania than elsewhere, for in every county he had friends tried and true. So great was his power and influence in his native State, that he was recognized at the State and National capitols as one of the ablest leaders and most reliable advisors.

Men often inquire as to the secret of his success. It was not the result of chance or legerdemain, but the fruits of a faultless judgment and his characteristic go-ahead-ativeness.

In the social and family circles Mr. Mackey was a shining light, and notwithstanding the ravages of a pulmonary disease, he was enabled to make matters pleasant and agreeable to all about him. Kindliness of nature was one of his noble characteristics, as all who sought or obtained employment at his hands can testify.

—The first number of the *Evening Bulletin*, a sprightly little penny paper, published at Hazleton, Pa., has reached us. It will be devoted mainly to local interests, and should be heartily supported. The publishers are young men of experience.

MR. MCCLURE, of the *Times* (Democraic), has found a foeman worthy of his steel. Mr. McPherson is not the man to stand still and allow himself or his journal to be besmirched by the alleged "great journalist."

Specie Resumption.

Let the whole nation rejoice and be glad, for the great transaction's done. Specie resumption commenced last Wednesday, with little or no trouble. At the great money centres of the Union no unusual stir was visible, but it was rather comforting to know that if the requisite amount of Greenbacks was taken to the proper places, gold would be given out instead.

In New York the General Government, city banks, insurance companies, railroads and other corporations emphasized the new year by paying in gold, to all who desired, the semi-annual interest and declared dividends. It is noteworthy that a decided preference is given to paper money. It is more convenient to handle and just as convertible and acceptable. Of $250,000 received at the Custom House up to noon in payment of duties, the bulk was greenbacks, and at the sub treasury up to that hour only $2,500 in legal tenders had been exchanged for gold. Treasurer Hillhouse was prepared to meet a probable rush for gold, but the demand was very light, while in many instances greenbacks were preferred. The first demand was for $210, but not another dollar in gold was paid out for half an hour. Within that time there were half a dozen applicants for sums less than fifty dollars, but as no payments are made under that amount they were refused. National bank bills were also offered, but not taken, only legal tenders being exchangeable.

At Washington, on the first day of resumption, $20,000 in interest were paid, all in legal tender notes, except $2,861, for which the holders of coupons asked and received coin checks on New York. The holders of coupons have heretofore received coin for them, but on this day for the first time they had to take legal tenders or a coin check on New York. Many accepted the legal tenders, though not without some growling, and others, as above mentioned, demanded the coin checks. Secretary Sherman appeared to be in excellent spirits. A number of telegrams received by him were sent over to the President. Among them was one from Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse, received early in the day, to the effect that the amount of gold demanded for United States notes was insignificant. Just before the close of the office one from Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse, giving the amount distributed as $130,000 and the receipts $400,000 was received and read with much gratification.

At Philadelphia resumption caused no stir whatever. Inquiry at the prominent banks showed that the demand for gold up to noon was very limited. At the office of the Assistant Treasurer gold was not being paid out except for interest and Government obligations, the whole business of resumption for the present being centred at New York.

Thus it went all over the country. Our currency is upon a solid foundation, and a Greenback commands as much respect and will buy as much as a gold dollar.

First Gun from the Greenback Camp.

Col. D. K. Tate, who has for some time past been an earnest advocate of the Greenback theory, declares that he is for a Republican President in 1880, be he who it may. He has come to the conclusion that the fight in the future will be a contest for supremacy between the North and South and he prefers to be on the right side. This is the first gun from the Greenback party.

JUDGE SHERMAN, of Cleveland, Ohio, brother of the Secretary and the General, died on New Year's day.

MR. WHITMAN, of the Erie *Observer*, made $50,000 in the newspaper business. We have made, up to date, $000.05.

A New Wheat Market.

According to a dispatch received at the Department of State from the American Consul at Barcelona, Spain, the first cargo of American wheat ever received in that city arrived about the middle of November. Great interest was excited in Barcelona thereby. Samples were freely and interestedly handled on the Exchange on the day of the arrival, and it was immediately recognized as equal to the Black Sea and Hungarian wheat. The cargo consisted of 72,000 bushels, and sold at 19 francs per fifty-five kilograms, or about $3.70 per 120 pounds. It appears that all parties concerned in this first enterprise were highly pleased. This first cargo was brought to Barcelona in an English steamer. The freight upon the same amounted to $18,000, and the same steamer was again chartered to bring another cargo of wheat from New York. The Consul knew of one firm to have engaged three English steamers to bring three cargoes of American wheat to Barcelona, and it was thought that about twenty-five cargoes would arrive during the season, all in English steamers.

The Consul reiterates his former opinions upon the great necessity of direct American steam communication with Spain and the other countries bordering on the Mediterranean. With such communication new and important markets could be opened up to American products, and manufactures. As it is now we are indebted to the fact that British steamers find it profitable to bring American wheat to Barcelona for this new development of our trade. Fifteen cargoes of wheat from the Black Sea were afloat for Barcelona on the day on which this first cargo of American wheat arrived.

A New Democratic Howl.

During the political campaign of last fall it was quite the custom of the Democratic press throughout the State to send up, from time to time, most piteous howls because the President had seen fit to select for foreign appointments men who had served upon the committees that went to the southern States after the election and prevented those virtuous Democrats down South from ciphering Tilden into the Presidency, to which he was not elected.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* now calls on the President to appoint the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh to the Berlin mission because he served on the committee referred to. Wayne MacVeagh is eminently fitted to fill the mission to Berlin, or elsewhere, and his appointment would give great satisfaction to his numerous friends throughout the State, who recognize his merits upon far higher grounds than stated by the *Patriot*, and who make the suggestion and urge his appointment from much purer motives.

THE *Meek Watchman* says that the (Tiger) *Centre Democrat* appears with patent "innards" and fair promises, but seems a little skeptical about the promises, and rather intimates that that organ will only represent a clique. We shall also watch.

THE Jersey Shore *Herald* is sure that Governor Curtin will get Mr. Yocum's seat in Congress. Mr. Seeley, hadn't you better hold on until after the investigation? There's going to be lots of thunder in this fight.

—S. M. Smalls ("Old Si"), of the Atlanta *Constitution*, was set upon by a crowd of ruffians in Atlanta on Christmas day, and most cruelly hurt. He made a gallant defense, but was struck down by persons who sought to punish him for something he had written. He now lies critically ill.

HON. Morton McMichael, senior editor of the Phila. *North American*, died on Monday afternoon.

Additional Local Matters.

List of Jurors.

GRAND JURORS—FOURTH WEEK OF JANUARY.

Henry Frederick, farmer, Harris.
Wilson Calhoun, farmer, Union.
J J Overdorf, farmer, Haines.
Thomas Mason, laborer, Rush.
Amos Royer, farmer, Ferguson.
Bond Valentine, agent, Bellefonte.
J K Rider, farmer, Ferguson.
A R Woodring, farmer, Worth.
Jno L Kurtz, clerk, Bellefonte.
Elias Baney, farmer, Spring.
Aaron Durst, farmer, Potter.
Jacob Leathers, farmer, Howard.
W. J. Dale, farmer, Spring
Jos. Merryman, farmer, Taylor
Alex. Cheney, farmer, Worth
Michael Corman, Jr., farmer Walker
Ira C. Mitchley, Mason, Walker
J. Miles Green, Gent, Milesburg
Oscar Musser, Cabinet-maker, Union
Wm Shortlidge, Dealer, Bellefonte
Allen Bartholomew, laborer, Spring
Henry Gentzell, farmer, Spring.
J H Genoe, gentleman, Philipsburg.
J W Marshall, farmer, Benner.

TRAVERS JURORS—FOURTH WEEK OF JANUARY.

D M Butts, ass't supt., Bellefonte.
M W Cowdrick, bricklayer, Bellef'te.
Samuel Aley, shoemaker, Marion.
Ilgen Musser, laborer, Penn.
Theo Deschner, gunsmith, Bellefonte.
D M Glenn, laborer, Harris.
Noah Stover, farmer, Spring.
E C Henderson, farmer, Huston.
J N Hall, farmer, Howard.
Andrew Brockerhoff, gent, Bellef'nte.
Daniel Hall, blacksmith, Unionville.
Jacob Gray, farmer, Patton.
Scott Fravel, laborer, Rush.
Geo Cornelius, laborer, Half Moon.
Jerry Ebbs, plasterer, "
Jas Lee, laborer, Potter.
Jas Condo, blacksmith, Penn.
Jno W Gray, farmer, Half Moon.
Wm Foster, farmer, College.
Jacob Sankey, gent, Penn.
Jacob Gobble, farmer, Walker.
Eman'l Bolinger, tailor, Philipsburg.
Geo Alexander, gent, Unionville.
Jno Coldren, carpenter, Gregg.
Benj Jones, lumberman, Philipsburg.
Wm R Mattern, farmer, Huston.
Wm Keller, manufacturer, College.
Wm Colier, sawyer, Potter.
Conrad Singer, blacksmith, Curtin.
David Brickley, farmer, Curtin.
G S Flegal, merchant, Philipsburg.
Wm Eakin, laborer, Potter.
Wm E Irvin, lumberman, Philipsb'rg.
Geo Bower, farmer, Haines.
L C Rearick, farmer, Spring.
Jas Fisher, laborer, Union.
D W Zeigler, saddler, Penn.
G R Speiglemeyer, merchant, Haines.
Geo Williams, cabinet maker, College.
Geo Emerick, laborer, Rush,
Frank Galbraith, jeweler, Bellefonte.
Thos Frank, tailor, Penn.
H K Hicks, merchant, Bellefonte.
Austin Gramley, farmer, Miles.
Joel Royer, gent, Miles.
J W Young, farmer, Curtin.
Howard Homan, carpenter, Haines.
Jno Hoy, Jr., farmer, Marion.

TRAVERS JURORS—FIRST MONDAY OF FEBRUARY, NEXT.

Wm Kaup, miller, Spring.
Frank Knarr, moulder, Penn.
Jno Harrison, plasterer, Spring.
Jas Antis, farmer, Howard twp.
J W Sweetwood, farmer, Gregg.
B F Beck, farmer, Walker.
R B Hosterman, farmer, Haines.
Jno R Tate, carpenter, Spring.
Henry Foutz, " "
S B Leathers, farmer, Howard twp.
Jno Rishel, farmer, Benner.
Jasper Brooks, laborer, Spring.
Valentine Reese, farmer, Union.
Wm Sterrett, wagon maker, Philps'bg.
Jas Gramley, farmer, Walker.
John Decker, farmer, Walker.
John T Harter, dentist, Penn.
Eman'l Cronemiller, farmer, Haines.
Jacob Bitner, farmer, Gregg.
Jacob Crotzer, saddler, Liberty.
Ed Nolan, conductor, Snow Shoe.
John Meese, grocer, Bellefonte.
Daniel Ulrich, Jr., saddler, Penn.
Geo Gensemer, farmer, Half Moon.
W E McClellan, millwright, Rush.
Jared Kreamer, farmer, Miles.
C W Hartman, moulder, Penn.
Michael Confer, farmer, Howard twp.
F S Cowher, farmer, Worth.
John G Hess, coach maker, Ferguson.
J P Seibert, farmer, Benner.
Chas Brown, laborer, Bellefonte.
John Shiffer, tailor, Ferguson.
John Chambers, merchant, Penn.
J S Boal, farmer, Harris.
Jacob Weaver, farmer, Howard.

—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says that the members of the Centre county bar have appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. James A. Beaver, C. T. Alexander and David F. Fortney—with instructions to correspond with the Bench and Bar throughout the State, to obtain a general expression of sentiment from the members thereof as to the advisability or desirability of forming a State Bar Association. Members of the profession are invited to communicate their views on the subject to James A. Beaver, Esq., of Bellefonte, chairman of the above-mentioned committee.

—Senator Alexander and Representatives Murray and Gephart left on Monday for Harrisburg.

A Cure for Drunkenness that Destroys the Appetite for Liquor.

We clip the following extract of a letter from Chicago to the N. Y. *Sun*

If the drug or bark is found to possess the properties claimed for it our physicians will, no doubt, advise its use. We trust this new discovery will posess the alleged virtues for, if so, they will prove no less valuable than wonderful:

"Now, Doctor," I said, "what did you give this patient? or, in other words, tell me in plain English what your medicine is, how you prepare it, and how any one may give it so as to cure an habitual drunkard—I mean a drunkard with inflamed eyes, trembling hands, bloated body, and intellect shattered by habitual drink."

"My medicine," said the Doctor, "can be bought at any first-class drug store. It is red Peruvian bark (*cinchona rubra*). Quinine is from the yellow bark (*calisaya*). Now, there are eighty varieties of this bark. I use the bark from the small red variety. Druggists call it the quill bark because it comes from twigs about the size of a quill."

"How do you mix it?"

"I take a pound of the best fresh quill red Peruvian bark (*cinchona rubra*), powder it and soak it in a pint of diluted alcohol. Then I strain it and evaporate it down to a half pint—so it is a pound to half a pint. Any one can prepare it."

"How do you give this medicine?"

"I give the drunken man a teaspoonful every three hours, and occasionally moisten his tongue between the doses the first and second days. It acts like quinine. The patient can tell by a headache if he is getting too much. The third day I generally reduce the dose to a half spoonful, then to a quarter spoonful, then down to fifteen, ten and five drops."

"How long do you continue the medicine?"

"From five to fifteen days, and in extreme cases to thirty days. Seven is about the average."

"Now, please tell me the philosophy of this medicine—why it cures drunkenness, and how you happened to make the discovery."

"Well, first you must understand that intemperance, first a habit, finally becomes a disease. It becomes a disease of the nerve cells, or if talking to a physician, I should say it becomes a disease of the sensorial ganglia. I found by dissecting the brain of a man who had died of delirium tremens that the cells of the quadrigeminal body, or the cells that send the nerves to the eye, were in an unnatural state on the outside, while within the nerve cells themselves I discovered a yellow, yeasty-looking deposit.

"Now, I asked myself what is this yellow deposit and what causes this abnormal look of the cells? It is caused, I learned after much research, by the ethereal part of the alcohol going straight to the outside of these cells. 'Now, if I drink milk,' continued the Doctor, 'or eat food,' it will take it four hours to pass through the digestive organs, be taken up in the blood, and be passed to the nerve cells in three minutes. This shows that alcohol is not digested. It is not food. It is a poisonous fluid, electricity, goes over a wire, straight to the outside of the nerve cells, which it stimulates artificially, when they should be stimulated naturally thro' the blood.

"If the spirit part of alcohol," continued the Doctor, "were digested like soup, the kidneys and liver would extract from it its poisonous properties as they extract the injurious salts from our food, and this poison would never reach the brain. Once stimulated unnaturally by a poisonous substance like whiskey, the nerve cells call for larger and larger doses, till by and by a man can drink two quarts of whiskey or eat seventy grains of morphine a day. *Cinchona rubra* stops the call for alcohol."

"Please explain the passage of food and poisoned alcohol to the brain again," I said.

"Well, when a man drinks alcohol it goes, like electricity, straight to the nerve cells; thence to the eye thro' the optic nerve; then to the brain, making a man talk lively; then to the spinal centre, limbering the back; then to the muscular system; and, when it finally gets to the stomach, he vomits. Food goes just the opposite way. Food goes to the stomach first, then into the blood, then to the heart, and finally through the arteries to the brain."

"Then red Peruvian bark stimulates and builds up the nerve cells until they begin to receive nutrition from the blood?"

"Yes, that's it. The only credit I claim is making this discovery and discovering the location of the disease known as dipsomania."

"How did you discover that red cinchona bark would cure drunkenness?"

"Well, I first discovered it down in Maryland, twelve years ago. An account was published in the *Sun* at that time. I had a case of a drunkard, Bill Stevers, who also had intermittent fever. It was a hard case of fever, and so I tried red Peruvian bark instead of quinine. To my surprise, it not only cured his fever, but he never wanted to drink whiskey afterward. When he went into a saloon and the boys asked him to drink, Bill said:

"I can't, boys. That dogon red bark the Doctor gave me not only killed my fever, but it spoiled all the whiskey in Maryland for me."

"What conspicious cures in Chicago can you refer to, Doctor?"

"Well, Dr. S. B. Noble. He had the alcoholic disease. His nerve cells were poisoned. He was once President of the Illinois Dental Association. He got to be a hard drinker. His mind began to be affected, though a scholar and a gentleman, beloved by everybody. He tried red Peruvian bark three weeks ago. He's a well man now, and everybody in Chicago looks at his cure as a miracle. Dr. Noble knows it was a disease, and don't object to referred to."

I am satisfied that if the physicians in New York will give Dr. D'Unger's discovery a trial they will do more for temperance in a year than Gough and Murphy have done in all their lives. It is the first remedy ever discovered that kills the disease and the inclination to drink at one and the same time.

Newspaper Jottings.

—Newspaper almanacs are becoming common.

—Ephrata, Pa., has a new paper, called the *Saturday Review*.

—The *Daily Ledger*, of Toronto, Canada, is no longer published.

—The Huntingdon *Globe* came to us last week in half-sheet form.

—The Mt. Union *Daily Times*, a holiday publication, came to hand.

—The electric light has been introduced in the London *Times* office.

—The Baltimore News Association gave a banquet last Saturday night.

—Harry Slep, Esq., late of the Altoona *Mirror*, has recently been in ill health.

—Just think of it! *Roar of Laughter* is what a new Paris paper has been dubbed. It must be funny.

—Three supplements per week is the number issued by the Baltimore *Sun*. A good number, we must say.

—Benj. Wood owns the controlling interest in the New York *Independent*, one of the best religious weeklies in the country.

—The *Weekly Chronicle* is the name of a new paper to be published at Wattsburg, Pa. It will be independent in politics.

—Six thousand dollars per annum is what the managing editor of the Chicago *Times* receives. Not so bad for a poor printer. We distinctly remember the time when we didn't receive that much.

Dwelling Burned.

The interior of the old stone house on the Gen. Huston farm, located in Marion township, lately occupied by Andrew McClintock, Esq., was burned on last Friday night about 11 o'clock. The fire originated from a defective flue in the kitchen. This house was noted for being the birthplace and home of the late Rev. Dr. David McKinney, one of the prominent men given to the State by Centre county. Dr. McKinney will be remembered as an old associate of the late Rev. Dr. Linn, of Bellefonte.

The fire was a terrific one, and all the more uncontrollable because of the high wind and intense cold that prevailed. It broke out while the family were sleeping soundly, and was first noticed by a nephew of Mr. McClintock, who, nearly smothered, jumped from a second story window and awakened the remaining inmates. These aroused, he jumped astride a horse, and, barefooted and almost naked, rode to the homes of several neighbors for assistance, which was not rendered until the building had burned about forty-five minutes. During these trying moments the family labored in the ice and snow, with only night wrappers as clothing, and Mrs. McClintock's feet were so frozen that she may lose them. When the neighbors arrived, vigorous assistance was given, and the family were removed to Mrs. Beatty's, where they were kindly cared for. Everything within the house was destroyed except about $50 worth of movable property. There was a small amount of insurance. Mr. McClintock is a brother-in-law of Valentine Smith, of this place, and is a Christian gentleman of delicate health and limited means.

Poetry.

THE DRIFTING BOAT.

It had floated away from the beach and bay,
Out of sight of tower and town,
An empty and battered boat,
But that boat would not go down.
The morning rose on the waters wide,
And the night fell cold and dark,
Yet ever on with the wind and tide
Drifted that battered bark.

The sail had passed from its broken mast,
And its painted pride was dim;
The salt sea-weed clung around its bow,
Which had been so sharp and trim.
Where were the merry mates and free
Who had gone with it afloat
We never learned; but the world's wide sea,
Hath lives like the drifting boat.

Lives that in early storm have lost
Anchor and sail and oar,
And never, except on Lethe's coast,
Can come to moorings more;
Out of whose loveless, trustless days
The hope and the heart have gone—
Good ships go down in the stormy seas,
But those empty boats drift on!

They had hearts to sail in the wind's eye once;
They had hands to reef and steer,
With a strength that would not stoop to chance,
And faith that knew no fear;
But the years were long and the storms were strong,
And a rainbow-flag was furled,
And they that launched for the skies have grown
But drift wood for the world.

Our Story Teller.

Fred.

A TALE FROM JAPAN — SANDY'S BEST FRIEND.

Fred was a stray dog whose origin and whose name even were shrouded in mystery. In 1861 he had landed in Yokohama from an English tea-clipper, in the company of a melancholy traveler. Nobody, of course, took any notice of the dog at the time, and he, on his part avoided all familiarity with strangers, having apparently, eyes and ears only for his master, whom he followed everywhere.

This master, Mr. Alex. Young, was a rather mysterious character. Nobody knew whence he came or whither he was bound. The captain of the Georgiana had made his acquaintance in Java, and had given him a passage to Japan on very moderate terms. During the voyage, Alexander Young—or Sandy, as he was commonly called—spoke very little, but drank a good deal. The captain, who, when at sea, made it a rule never to take anything stronger than water, was not at all disinclined, when ashore, to indulge in an extra bottle or so. In consequence, he treated the weakness of his companion with compassionate fellow feeling, and even felt, on that very account, a sort of sympathy for him, which showed itself in many little kindnesses. Sandy was very grateful; and in his sad, dreamy blue eyes there was a tender and friendly expression whenever they rested on the rugged, weather-beaten features of the captain.

Fred was Sandy's constant companion, and the dog's nose was never many inches distant from his master's heels.

"Fred is a curious name for a dog," said the captain one evening; "why did you call him so?"

Sandy was silent for fully a minute, and then answered, slowly, "because he was a present from my cousin Louisa."

The captain was much impressed by this unexpected explanation; but as he was himself accustomed to clothe his ideas in most enigmatical language, he made no doubt that Sandy's reply had some deep hidden meaning; and without indulging in indiscreet questions, he made many and fruitless efforts to solve the problem unaided. From that time Sandy rose in his esteem. Neither Sandy or he ever recurred to the subject; but when, at a later period, the captain was asked why Mr. Young's dog was called "Fred," he answered authoratively, "because the dog was a present from his cousin Louisa."

Fred was a thoroughbred bull-terrier, snow-white, with one round black spot over his left eye. His fore-legs were bowed, his chest was broad and powerful, his head wide and flat as a frog's. His jaws were armed with a set of short, uneven, sharp teeth, which seemed strong enough to crunch a bar of iron. His eyes were set obliquely in his head, Chinese fashion; nevertheless, there was an honest and trustworthy expression in them. One could see that Fred, though he was dangerous, was not a savage or a wicked beast.

Fred could smile in his grim way, if his master showed him a bone and said "smile!" But, as a rule, he was as grave and serious as Young himself. He was no bully or street-fighter. Confident in his own strength, he looked with contempt on the small curs who barked and yelped at him. But if a large dog, a worthy adversary, attacked him, he fought with mute, merciless fury. He neither barked nor growled on such occasions, but the quick, deep breathing under which his broad chest heaved, betrayed his inward fury. His green eyes shone like emeralds, and he fastened his fangs into his enemy with such mad violence that it was a matter of great difficulty to make him lose his hold.

During six months Sandy and Fred led a quiet life at Yokohama. Sandy was known, it is true, to consume in private an incredible amount of spirits; but in public, his behavior was unexceptionable, and no one had ever seen him intoxicated. A few days after his arrival, he had bought one of the rough, ugly little ponies of the country. Those who, for some reason or another, strayed from the beaten paths usually frequented by foreign residents at Yokohama, declared that they had seen Young, the pony and Fred in the most unlooked-for places. The lonely rider, the horse, and the dog appeared, they said, equally lost in deep reverie. Young smoked; the pony, with the reins hanging loose on its neck, walked with its head down, as though it were studying that road of which its master took no heed, while Fred followed close behind, with his dreamy, half-closed eyes fixed on the horse's hoofs. Young never addresssed anybody, but returned every salute politely, and, so to speak, gratefully. The Europeans at Yokohama wondered at their quiet fellow-exile, and the Japanese called him "kitchingay"—crazy.

Young rarely remained in town when the weather was fine. He would leave the settlement in the early morning with his two four-footed companions, and not return from his ride till dusk. But if it rained and blew hard, one might be sure to meet him on the bund—the street which leads from the European quarter to the harbor. On such occasions Sandy, with his hands behind his back, walked slowly up and down the broad road, with Fred at his heels as usual; though it was evident that the poor, drenched animal did not share his master's enjoyment of bad weather. At intervals Sandy would stop in his walk and watch with apparent interest the boisterous sea and the vessels that were tossing upon it. Whenever this happened Fred immediately sat upon his haunches and fixed his blinking eyes upon his countenance, as though he were trying to discover some indication that he was going to exchange the impassable street for the comfortable shelter of his lodgings. If Young stayed too long, Fred would push him gently with his nose as if to wake him out of his day-dream. Sandy would then move on again; but he never went home till the storm had abated or night set in. This strange, aimless walking up and down gave him the appearance of a man who had missed his railroad train, and who, at some strange uninteresting station, seeks to while away the time till the next departure.

Young must have brought some money with him to Yokohama, for he lived on for several weeks without seeking employment. At the end of that time, however, he advertised in the Japan *Times* to the effect that he had set up in business as public accountant. In this capacity he soon got some employment. He was a steady, conscientious worker, rather slow at his work, and evidently not caring to earn more than was required for his wants. In this way he became acquainted with Mr. James Webster, the head of an important American firm, who, after employing Young on several occasions, at last offered him an excellent situation as assistant bookkeeper in his house. This offer Sandy declined with thanks.

"I do not know how long I may remain out here," he said. "I expect letters from home which may oblige me to leave at once."

Those letters never came, and Sandy grew paler and sadder every day. One evening he went to call on James Webster. A visit from Sandy Young was such an unusual occurrence that Webster, who, as a rule, did not like to be disturbed, came forward to greet his visitor. But Sandy would not come in; he remained at the entrance, leaning against the open door. His speech and manner were calm and even careless; and Webster was subsequently somewhat surprised to hear that he had come to take leave.

"Sit down, man," said Webster, "and take a soda and brandy and a cheroot."

"No thank you," replied Young. "I leave early to-morrow morning, and I have only just time to get my things ready."

"So you are really going away," said Webster. "Well, I am sorry you would not stay with us. As it is, I can only wish you good luck and a prosperous voyage."

He held out his hand which Young pressed so warmly that Webster looked at him with some surprise; and as he looked it seemed to him that there was moisture in Sandy Young's eyes.

"Why don't you stay!" continued Webster, who felt a curious interest in the sad, quiet man. "The place I offered you the other day is still there."

Young remained silent for a few moments. Then he shook his head, and said, gently, "No, thanks. You are very kind, but I had better go. * * What should I do here? Japan is fine country; but it is so very small—always the same blue sea, the same white Fusyvama, and the same people riding the same horses, and followed by the same dogs. I am tired of it all. * * * You must admit, Mr. Webster, that life is not highly amusing out here."

There was a short pause after which Sandy resumed, but speaking more slowly, and in still lower tones. "I think there must be a typhoon in the air; I feel so weary. * I do not think, Mr. Webster, that you can ever have felt as tired as I do. I thought we were to have a storm this morning. It would perhaps have done me good. This has been a very close, heavy day. * * * Well, good-night. I did not like to leave Yokohama without bidding you good-bye, and thanking you for all your kindliness.

He moved away with a hesitating step; and, when he had gone a few paces, he turned round and waved his hand to Webster, who was following him with his eyes.

"I thank you, again, Mr. Webster," he repeated, with almost pathetic earnestness. "I wish your a very good night." And so he disappeared into the darkness.

That night a terrible storm burst over Yokohama, but it came too late to revive poor, weary Sandy. He was found dead in his bedroom the next morning, having hanged himself during the night. On the table lay a large sheet of paper, with the following words written in a bold hand:

"Please take care of Fred."

Nothing was found in Sandy's trunk but some shabby clothes and a bundle of old letters which had evidently been read over and over again. They were without envelopes, dated from Lemerick, 1855 and 1856, and merely signed "Louisa." They were examined carefully in the hope that they might furnish some clue to Sandy's parentage and connections; but they were love-letters—that could interest no one but poor Sandy himself. There was frequent mention of a father and a mother in these letters, and it is clear they had not been favorable to the lovers; but who this father and mother were did not appear. Other persons were mentioned, as "Charles," "Edward," "Mary," and "Florence," but there Christian names only were given. In the last letter of October, November, Debember, 1856, there was constand reference to a certain Frederick Millner, a friend of Sandy's whom he had, apparently, introduced to his cousin and lady-love. In the first of these letters, Louisa wrote that her mother was very much pleased with Mr. Millner, who was a most agreeable and charming companion. In course of time Mr. Millner became "Frederick Millner," then "Fred Millner," "F. M.," and at last was simply "Fred." Fred had accompanied Louisa and her mother to Dublin, where they had all been amused. Fred was a capital ridea, and at the last meet he had taken the big stone wall behind Hrachan Park in a style that had excited the admiration of all present. Fred accompanied Louisa frequently on horseback, and she never had such capital riding-lessons as from him; he understood horses better than anybody, and that ill-tempered "Blackbird" that Sandy had never dared to ride was as gentle as a lamb with Fred. At the last athletic sports, got up by the officers of the Nineteenth, Fred had thrown the hammer farther than anybody; and would certainly have won the foot-race, likewise, if he had not fallen at the last hurdle. Fred had a beautiful voice; Fred danced well;—Fred here, Fred there, Fred everywhere. In the last letters it was said how "poor darling Fred had fallen with Blackbird at the last steeplechase and had broken his collar-bone. Yet he did not give up the race, and came in third! Mother has insisted on his remaining here to be nursed by us until he gets well. He sends his best love, and will write as soon as he is able."

These letters were sealed up and deposited in the archives of the British Consulate at Yokohama. Inquiry was made officially at Limerick whether a Mr. Alexander Young and a Mr. Frederick Millner had been known there in 1855 and 1856. In due course of time the reply came, but brought no satisfactory answer to the questions. Alexander Young was quite unknown. A young man named Frederick Millner had lived at Limerick at the date mentioned. After bringing sham and sorrow to the daughter of an honored family, he had left the town in secret, and had never been heard of since.

As Alexander Young left no property of any value, no further inquiries were made, and he was soon forgotten. He was buried very quietly, and James Webster, the constable of the English consulate, and Fred alone accompanied him to the grave.

After the funeral the dog returned to Yokohama. For several days he searched anxiously for his master in his old lodgings and near the new made grave, but he soon became convinced of the fruitlessness of his endeavors, and thenceforward he became, as a Californian called him, "an institution of Yokohama."

Sandy's last wish, "please take care of Fred," was faithfully attended to. Many of the residents of Yokohama showed themselves ready to adopt the good dog; but Fred did not seem inclined to acknowledge a new master, and testified little gratitude for the caresses bestowed on him. He visited first one and then another of his numerous patrons, and did not object to accompany any of them in turn during a walk or ride; but no one could boast that Fred was *his* dog. His favorite resort was the club, where, in the evening all his friends met, and where he usually remained till the last guest left. Then he took up his quarters with one or another of his friends; and hospitality was extended to him, for he was both watchful and well behaved.

A year had thus gone by, when the Georgiana once more arrived in Yokohama harbor. The captain walking on the *bund* one day recognized his former passenger, Fred, and called to the dog. Fred snuffed at him deliberately, drooped his head, and appeared, for a few moments, to meditate profoundly. But presently he showed the wildest delight, leaped up at the captain and licked his hands, barking and smiling; then started down the street at full speed, and at last returned to take his old place at the heels of his new master. The captain, as we have said, was a philosopher; he accepted the adoption as a decree of fate to which he bowed submissively.

One evening, not long after this, the captain was attacked by a party of drunken Japanese officers. Fred sprang at the throat of one of the assailants and would have strangled him if another of the Japanese had not cut him down with a stroke of his sword. The captain escaped with a slight wound and took refuge in the club, from whence he soon sailed forth with a party of friends to give chase to his foes and try to save his dog. But his brave friend and defender was dead. He was buried in the yard of club-house at Yokohama, where a stone, with the inscription. "Fred, 1863," still marks the place where poor Sandy's faithful companion lies.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

Breathing Through a Hole in His Throat.

John Charles Collins, the "Cast-Iron Man," lies in St. Luke's with some alloy in his composition. While he was acting last fall as teacher of sparring in Colonel Monstery's academy, on Sixth avenue, he was suddenly attacked with a sense of suffocation. He was removed to Bellevue hospital and afterward to St. Luke's, where he was found to be suffering from a paralysis of the vocal cords—the little organs whose vibrations cause sound, and which, when paralyzed, fall together and prevent the entrance of air into the lungs. The only immediate relief for Collins was an operation that would allow him to breathe from a point below the vocal cords, and so a hole was cut in his throat, or, as the doctors would put it, the operation of laryngo-tracheotomy was performed, and a double silver tube, open at both ends, was introduced into the windpipe. Collins was immediately able to breathe without the aid of his nose or mouth, and in spite of the paralysis of the vocal cords, and his life was saved. Since the operation he has been doing well, and the doctors are now treating him with a view to cure the paralysis. The case is a peculiar one, as there are few instances on record of a paralysis of the vocal cords, and Collins' disease is further complicated by the fact that the cause of his affection is unknown. Before he was attacked he had suffered from a slight cold, but was otherwise, as he had always been, in the best of health.

Starting a Boy.

A lonesome-looking boy was yesterday hanging around a wood-yard in the northern part of the city, when the owner of the yard, having both charity and philanthropy for boys with tears in their eyes, asked the lad why he didn't peddle apples or do something to earn a few shillings. The boy replied that he had no capital, and the wood-yard man took out a nickle and said:

"Now, my boy, I am going to start you in life. Take this nickel and go and make a purchase of something or other. I'll buy it of you for ten cents, no matter what it is. Come now, let's see what sort of a business head you have on you."

The boy took the nickel and went off, but in five minutes came back with a gallon jug which he had purchased with the money.

"Well, you are a keener," replied the man. "I never saw one of those sold for less than fifteen cents to any one. I want such a jug, and here's its fair price. Go now and lay out your fifteen cents in apples and I'll buy half your stock."

The boy did not return. Perhaps he fell into the sewer somewhere; but you can't make the wood-yard man believe so. When he lifted the jug from under the table where the boy had carefully placed it he found a hole in the bottom large enough to let in a black and tan terrier

Personal and Pertinent.

Deaths in New York in 1878, 26,194.

A Sacramento woman has a land turtle for a pet, and has carved and polished its shell.

An Illinois girl of nineteen makes $26 a week from the victims of her mink and muskrat traps.

The *Herald* notes the fact that there was an enormous run yesterday in the Bank of Good Resolutions.

The Empress of Germany gave audience on Monday to the widow of the late American Minister, Bayard Taylor.

Seven thousand six hundred and twenty-nine marriages in New York during the past year do not look much like hard times.

The report of the serious illness of the Rev. Dr. Bacon is incorrect. Dr. Francis Bacon, who has been suffering from erysipelas, is better.

Four closely-veiled women played faro all night in a Carson (Nev.) gambling room, lost an average of $100 each, and went away unrecognized.

The Normal School of Boston costs the people $64,000 a year, and it is proposed to abolish it, on the ground that good teachers could readily be secured without that expense.

The Boston and Albany Railroad Company will sell members of the Massachusetts Legislature tickets for $40 each, good during the session, instead of giving the useful free passes. Several other companies will give reduced rates, while two refuse to abandon the deadhead system.

Mr. Reuben Springer's generous offer of $50,000 to Cincinnati to build additions to Music Hall, in order to make a permanent exposition building, has been accepted in a fashion equally generous. He made it a condition that the citizens should subscribe $100,000 for the same purpose; the fund has just been completed,

Industrial Notes.

The world's production of gold is one third less than in 1850.

The English duty on tobacco amounts to some $45,000,000 a year.

State quarrymen in Wales have returned to work on the masters' terms.

Pennsylvania's oil production this year averages one million barrels per month.

The sales and resales at the Pittsburgh Oil Exchange, on Saturday, amounted to 45,000 barrels.

The first steel rails ever made south of the Ohio river were rolled on Monday at the Roane mill in Chattanooga.

The Hecla and Calumet copper mines of Lake Superior, since they began work, have paid to the stockholders $14,350,000.

The Warner Brothers, at Austintown, Ohio, have leased the limestone quarry of J. H. Fitch, and are taking out 2,000 tons per month.

A London dispatch of the 27th ult. says: One hundred thousand men are involved in the impending colliery strike in York and Derby shires.

There are in Moore county, N. C., twenty-eight gold mines, six silver mines, eight copper mines, nine or ten iron mines, and a general assortment of mineral "finds."

Beginning with a production of four pounds of tea in 1840, India now exports 40,000,000 pounds, and all the islands of the Indian archipelago are cultivating the plant.

Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s mill, at Pittsburgh, only shut down for one day, and is now running steadily with three hundred and fifty hands. They pay out about $25,000 in wages monthly.

Prof. Cox, of Indiana, who recently examined the Arizona mining region, says that the mining property of Southern Arizona, once developed, would supply the world with precious metals.

Work has begun on the new pipe line from the Bradford oil regions to Williamsport. Its capacity will be eight thousand barrels per day. The stock is held by New York and Philadelphia parties.

A new industry has been begun in Minnesota, viz: the culture of amber sugar cane. The sugar is said to be equal to the best coffee A, while the syrup is superior to that usually offered by grocerymen.

The Detroit *Price Current* says: The total copper shipments from Lake Superior this year were 17,890 tons, of which 14,197¼ tons were ingot copper. The Quincy mine's product was 1,777 tons, 52 more than last year.

The Emperor of Brazil has engaged the services of Mr. W. Milner Roberts, of Philadelphia, and one of the ablest of American civil engineers, for a term of three years for the improvement of the water highways of the empire.

Clark, Reeves & Co., Philadelphia, last week shipped an iron highway bridge of 150 tons weight to the city of Bradford, Ontario, the municipality being the purchasers. It has a span of 250 feet, and will be thrown over the Grand river.

Bracelon, Spain, is said to have received for consumption during 1877, 253,174 tons of English coal, at an average cost of 32½ shillings per ton delivered. This is said to be a point where a trade might be opened for anthracite coal from the United States.

On New Year's day the British railway companies inaugurated a new express system, issuing stamps of the denominations of fourpence and sixpence, to prepay to any point on their lines packages of two and four pounds. Such packages will also be insured to the amount of £1 each.

The contractors of the iron work of the Canal Dover, Ohio, blast furnace have suspended work for a few days on account of the extreme cold. Soon as the weather modifies the work will be pushed with increased vigor, and it is expected the furnace will be ready to go into operation early in the spring.

Curious Clocks.

In the latter part of the eighteenth century Droz invented a clock that excelled almost all others in ingenuity. Upon it sat a negro shepherd, and a dog. When the clock struck the negro played six tunes on his flute, and the dog approached and caressed him. This the inventor exhibited to the King of Spain, who was greatly pleased with it. "The gentleness of my dog is his least merit. If your majesty touch one of the apples which you see in the shepherd's basket, you will admire the animal's fidelity," said Droz.

The king took an apple, and the dog flew at his hand, barking so loudly that the king's dog, which was in the same room, barked also.

The largest clock ever known is that in the cathedral at Strasburg. It is 100 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 15 feet deep, and has been in use for three hundred years.—*Youth's Companion.*

Gen. Sherman is quoted by "Miss Grundy" as saying that he has seen all the royal ladies at European courts and has never seen one who is superior to Mrs. Hayes, or who could discharge the duties of her position at the White House with more grace. He considers Mrs. Hayes not only a handsome woman, but one endowed with many rare qualities of mind and disposition.

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EDITOR'S TABLE.

St. Nicholas for January.

Mr. John G. Whittier opens the Christmas number of *St. Nicholas* with a long and beautiful poem entitled "The Voyage of the Jettie," which describes a charming incident of his later days, with tender skill, and wise suggestion. A picture of the "Jettie" afloat on Bear-camp River accompanies the poem.

The frontispiece is from a wood engraving after William Page's portrait picture, "The Three Sisters,"—one of whom, by the way, is the editor of *St. Nicholas*, as she was in early childhood. Mrs. Dodge contributes a fairy story, "Wondering Tom," the original charm of which is further set forth by Frederick Dielman's lovely pictures; and to the very little folk she gives a story of "The Little Girl who Wanted so Go to the Moon," tuned to their own key of thinking and doing, and illustrated with novel silhouettes. Besides these stories, Mrs. Dodge gives a Christmas page, made up of original erses, old-time carols and pictures by Annie Ledyard.

There are also many other very interesting articles for children by the most popular authors, which, for want of room, we cannot enumerate.

The Christmas Holiday number of *St. Nicholas* is superb in its contributions and illustrations. It contains strongly characteristic contributions from John G. Whittier, Charles Dudley Warner, Olive Thorne and others.

Among the artists who contribute the three score and more pictures of the number are Frederick Dielman, Sol Eytinge and F. S. Church.

Littell's Living Age.

The number of *Littell's Living Age* for the week ending January 4th begins its one hundred and fortieth volume.

In this volume George MacDonald's new and increasingly interesting serial story, "Sir Gibbie," will be continued from week to week until completed; a new serial, "The Bride's Pass," by Sarah Tytler, whose stories "What She Came Through," and "Rev. Adam Cameron's Visit to London" attracted so much attention in *The Living Age*, will be begun in January; a serial story, "The Romance of Calcot House," by Katharine S. Macquoid, author of "Patty," etc., is announced to appear early in the new year; choice short stories, for which *The Living Age* has become noted, including translations from the French etc., will continue a feature of the magazine; and, through the year, the leading foreign authors will be represented in this department of the periodicals.

In science, politics, theology and general literature, articles are mentioned as forthcoming from the foremost thinkers, investigators and writers, including W. H. Mallock, author of "Positivism on an Island," Dean Stanley, Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, James Anthony Froude, Prof. Goldwin Smith, Richard A. Proctor, Prof. Huxley, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Pro.. Max Miller, Mathew Arnold, and others, with sketches by R. D. Blackmore, author of "Lorna Doone," Wm. Black, Mrs. Oliphant, Anthony Trollope, etc. In short, with the recent great impetus given to foreign periodical literature, *The Living Age* promises to be richer than ever in the work of the ablest minds of the time, and will give their productions with a completeness not elsewhere attempted.

The beginning of a new year is a favorable time for the beginning of a subscription; and the publishers still present to new subscribers for 1879 the six numbers of 1878 containing the first parts of MacDonald's "Sir Gibbie."

LITTELL & GAY, Boston, Publishers.

Scribner for January.

Without having much that bears directly upon the Christmas season, the January *Scribner* has a decided flavor of good cheer. The paper on "Old Maryland Manners," by F. B. Mayer, of Annapolis, is an interesting reduction of the quaint and stately times of the "Maryland Gazette," and of the celebrated "Tuesday Club," to the whims and oddities of which considerable space is devoted. *Scribner* also introduces a new artist in Mr. Mayer, who makes his own drawings, depicting the most characteristic and unfamiliar phases of the old *regime*. "The Tile Club at Work," by W. M. Laffan, describes the methods of an association of artists and others, whose work speaks for itself in the illustrations, which include drawings by E. A. Abbey (a tiled mental-piece), W. M. Chase, Hopkinson Smith, Winslow Homer, Alden Weir, Reinhart, Quartley, Wimbridge, Laffan, and Paris, and a tile in relief by O'Donovan, the sculptor. A companion paper, "The Tile Club at Play," is to appear in the Midwinter number, with a large variety of illustrations.

We have not room to enumberate all the good things contained in this number, but we will say that *Scribner's* is one of the very best Magazines published in America, or in the world. Every intelligent family should have it.

Wide Awake for Jan., 1879.

Pictorially, the Holiday WIDE AWAKE, of which one hundred and twenty thousand copies are now being read and enjoyed, is delightful, while its three or four "star" articles make it a publication worthy to be preserved in the family library. It opens with a Christmas poem and frontispiece entitled "The Christ-Cradle," by Margaret J. Preston, followed by "My Mother Put It On," one of Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney's most characteristic stories. "Boston Rosebuds" is a rose-article with five exquisite illustrations by Miss Humphrey. The same artist has a funny drawing, "The Christmas Tragedy: In three acts." "Lady Betty's Cooling School," by Mrs. Lillie, now in England, gives an entertaining account of one of the many schools which are springing up all over England, offshoots of the South Kensington school, whose object is to to teach the children of the poorer classes how to prepare common articles of food more wholesomely and palatably. Also, many other very interesting articles by the most popular authors. Only $2.00 a year. Ella Farman, Editor. D. Lothrop & Co., Publishers, Boston. *Now is the time to subscribe!*

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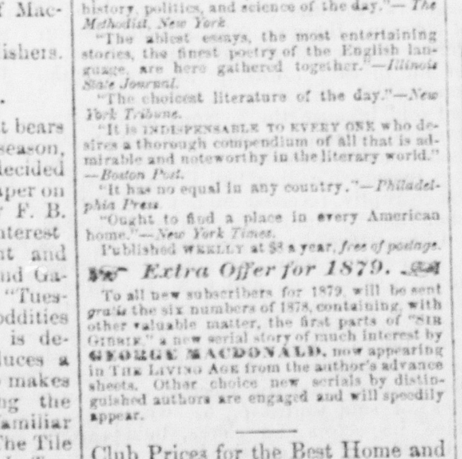

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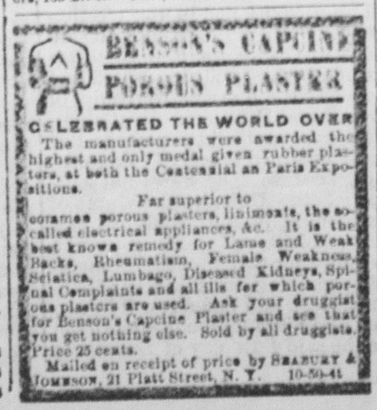
Beautiful new Rosewood 7 1-3 Octave Improved New Scale, Aggrafe Pianos, only $210. Sent on trial at our expense. Catalogue with thousands of references, free. DON'T buy a piano until you read our Catalogue. It will interest you. Address, U. S. PIANO CO., Manufacturers, 163 Bleecker St., New York. 10-50-4t



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For superior to

common porous plasters, liniments, the so-called electrical appliances, &c. It is the best known remedy for Lame and Weak Backs, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Sciatica, Lumbago, Diseased Kidneys, Spinal Complaints and all ills for which porous plasters are used. Ask your druggist for Benson's Capcine Plaster and see that you get nothing else. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

Mailed on receipt of price by SEABURY & JOHNSON, 21 Platt Street, N. Y. 10-50-4t

Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after November 10, 1878:

WINTER.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
"	" Harrisburg	4 25 a m
"	" Williamsport	8 35 a m
"	" Lock Haven	9 40 a m
"	" Renovo	11 00 a m
"	arr at Erie	7 35 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	7 20 a m
"	" Harrisburg	10 50 a m
"	" Williamsport	2 20 p m
"	" Lock Haven	3 25 p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		4 35 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 45 a m
"	" Harrisburg	3 35 p m
"	" Williamsport	7 25 p m
"	arr at Lock Haven	8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	6 40 a m
"	" Jersey Shore	7 14 a m
"	" Williamsport	7 55 a m
	arr at Harrisburg	11 55 a m
	" Philadelphia	3 40 p m
DAY EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	11 20 a m
"	" Williamsport	12 40 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	4 10 p m
"	" Philadelphia	7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	8 35 p m
"	" Lock Haven	9 45 p m
"	" Williamsport	11 05 p m
"	arr at Harrisburg	2 45 a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 00 a m
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 35 a m
"	arr at Harrisburg	3 55 a m
"	" Philadelphia	7 40 a m

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Exp. West, Erie Exp. West, Philadelphia Express East and Day Express East, and Sunday Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, *Gen'l Sup't.*

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—Time Table December 31, 1877.

WESTWARD.	Exp. A. M.	Mail P. M.
Leave Lock Haven	5 25	3 25
Flemington	5 29	3 30
Mill Hall	5 33	3 33
Beech Creek	5 46	3 47
Eagleville	5 50	3 51
Howard	6 00	4 00
Mount Eagle	6 08	4 10
Curtin	6 13	4 16
Milesburg	6 23	4 25
Bellefonte	6 33	4 35
Milesburg	6 43	4 45
Snow Shoe Int	6 48	4 48
Unionville	6 58	4 58
Julian	7 09	5 10
Martha	7 18	5 21
Port Matilda	7 26	5 31
Hannah	7 34	5 40
Fowler	7 40	5 46
Bald Eagle	7 48	5 53
Vail	7 53	5 58
East Tyrone	7 58	6 03
Arrive at Tyrone	8 05	6 10
EASTWARD.	P.M.	A.M.
Leave Tyrone	7 08	8 30
East Tyrone	7 15	8 37
Vail	7 19	8 42
Bald Eagle	7 23	8 47
Fowler	8 54	7 30
Hannah	7 36	9 02
Port Matilda	7 44	9 11
Martha	7 52	9 20
Julian	8 01	9 30
Unionville	8 11	9 42
Snow Shoe Int	8 21	9 51
Milesburg	8 24	9 55
Bellefonte	8 32	10 03
Milesburg	8 45	10 15
Curtin	8 55	10 25
Mount Eagle	9 00	10 30
Howard	9 08	10 40
Eagleville	9 18	10 52
Beech Creek	9 22	10 57
Mill Hall	9 34	11 10
Flemington	9 37	11 14
Arrive at Lock Haven	9 42	11 18

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.—Time Table in effect on and after Dec. 31, 1877.

Leaves Snow Shoe 7.30 a. m., arrives in Bellefonte 9.10 a. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 10.20 a. m., arrives at Snow Shoe 11.57 a. m.

Leaves Snow Shoe 2.32 p. m., arrives in Bellefonte 4.12 p. m.

Leaves Bellefonte 4.55 p. m., arrives Snow Shoe 6.27 p. m.

DANIEL RHOADS, *General Sup't.*

New Advertisements.

DYEING.

Mrs. W. E. Shope takes this method to inform her patrons that she is now located on Harrison avenue, north of cemetery, Bellefonte, where she is prepared to do dyeing in the most complete and satisfactory manner. Old clothes made as bright as new.

CHARGES MODERATE.

Don't forget the place, Harrison avenue, Bellefonte. 10-46-tf

To Those Going West!

If you are thinking of removing to the West send for specimen copy of the *Liberal*, published at Le Mars, Iowa, and learn of the advantages offered in that prosperous section. 1-5t

DIPHTHERIA!!

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. Sold everywhere. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Maine. 1-4w

$10 TO $1000 Invested in Wall Street Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address, BAXTER & CO., BANKERS, 17 Wall street, New York. 50-4w

SWEET CHEWING NAVY TOBACCO!

Awarded highest prize at Centennial Exposition for *fine flavor, solidity and smoking and chewing character of wrapping and flavoring.* The best tobacco ever made. As our blue strip trade-mark is closely imitated on inferior goods, see that *Jackson's Best* is on every plug. Sold by all dealers. Send for sample, free. To C. A. Jackson & Co., Mfrs., Petersburg, Va.

G. F. WARDLE, General Agent, Philadelphia. 48 4t

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

WM. S. GALBRAITH,

PLUMBER,

GAS AND STEAM FITTER.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done neatly and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

W. S. GALBRAITH,
Bellefonte, Pa.
7-4f

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STILL AHEAD!!

BEATS ALL.

LIGHTEST RUNNING.

ROOMY.

Self-Threading.

THE LEADING MACHINE OF THE AGE.

Call at the

Music Store.

FOR SALE BY

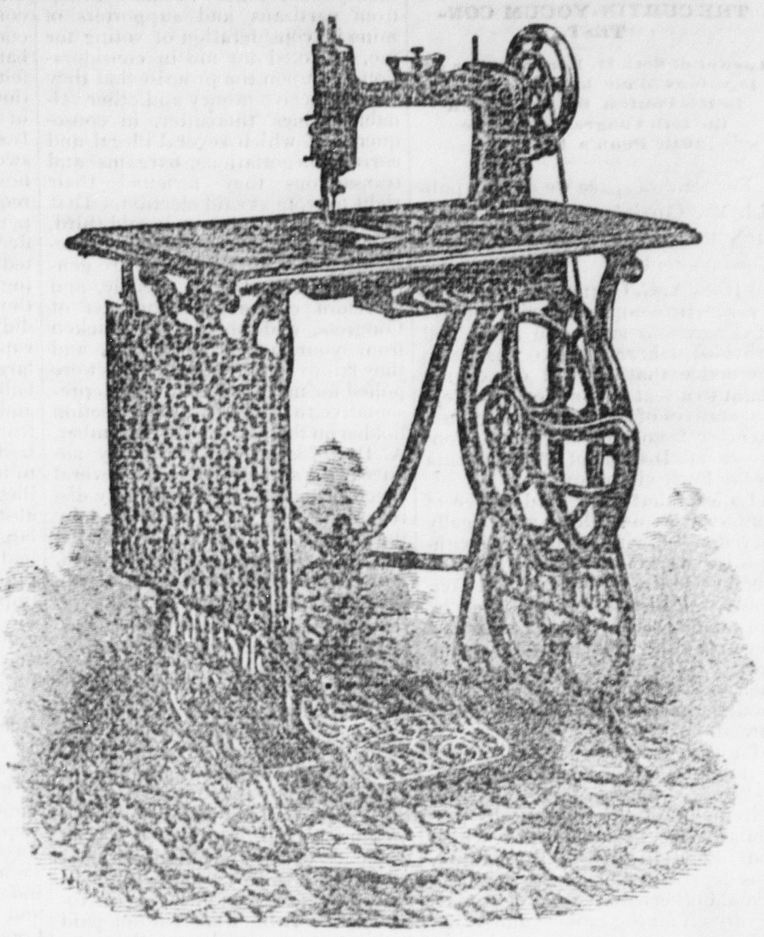
Bunnell & Aikens

Dealers in

Pianos, Organs

AND

Sewing Machines.



N. B.—Persons selecting a machine and taking it away get an agents percentage off. Save your money.

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A SURE RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERER.

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Is a Vegetable Preparation

invented in the 17th century by Dr. William Grace, Surgeon in King James' army. Through its agency he cured thousands of the most serious sores and wounds that baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians of his day, and was regarded by all who knew him as a public benefactor.

Price 25 Cents a Box.

GRACE'S CELEBRATED SALVE

CURES

flesh wounds, frozen limbs, salt rheum, chilblains, sore breast, sore lips, erysipelas, ringworms, scald head, chapped hands, burns, cancers, felons, scalds, sores, ulcers, wounds, stings, shingles, festers, wens, sties, piles, abcess, freckles, bunions, sprains, boils, bites, cuts, whitlows, warts, blisters, tan, pimples, corns, scurvy, itch, ingrowing nails, nettle rash, mosquito and flea bites, spider stings,

And all cutaneous diseases and eruptions generally.

For sale by all druggists, grocers, and at all country stores throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price by mail 50 cents.

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Health and Happiness.

Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessors, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use

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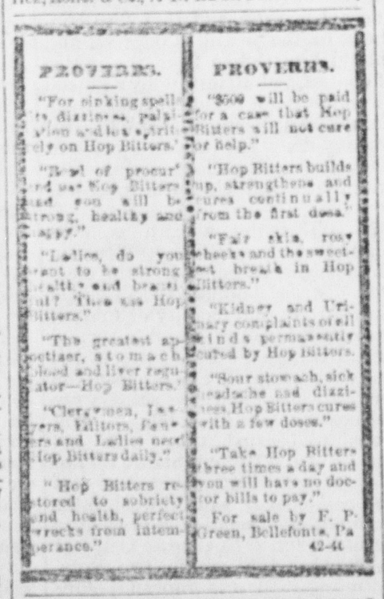
The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation Debility, Nausea, and all Billious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." If your Druggist will not supply, send 25 cents for one box to Barrick, Roller & Co., 70 N. 4th St. Phila 10-2 1y



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"For sinking spells, dizziness, palpitation, sick headache, etc., I rely on Hop Bitters."

"Tired of poor drinks and use Hop Bitters and soon will be strong, healthy and happy."

"Ladies, do you want to be strong, healthy and beautiful? Then use Hop Bitters."

"The greatest appetizer, stomach, blood and liver regulator—Hop Bitters."

"Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Farmers and Ladies need Hop Bitters daily."

"Hop Bitters restored to sobriety and health, perfect wrecks from intemperance."

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"$500 will be paid for a case that Hop Bitters will not cure or help."

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"Fair skin, rosy cheeks and the sweetest breath in Hop Bitters."

"Kidney and Urinary complaints of all kinds permanently cured by Hop Bitters.

"Sour stomach, sick headache and dizziness Hop Bitters cures with a few doses."

"Take Hop Bitters three times a day and you will have no doctor bills to pay."

For sale by E. P. Green, Bellefonte, Pa 42-4t

Do you want to make some money?

If so, here is a chance. Competent Agents Male or Female wanted to sell the **Rotary Seive.** The most Convenient Article for domestic use, for the purpose designed, ever invented. Its scoops, sifts, weighs, measures and mixes. Also for straining Fruit, Washing Rice etc.

Over 1000 Agents are now engaged in selling them in the west. Territory is eagerly taken wherever offered, so apply early. For particulars address, C. M. WHITE,

Gen. Agt. West Penn'a. Pittsburg, Pa. 10-27.

CHILDREN'S SHOES!

Wear twice as long with either the

SILVER

"Or A. S. T. Co.,

BLACK TIP

UPON THEM.

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Dry Goods, Groceries and Provisions.

OPENING OF THE FALL SEASON.

Valentines & Co.

HAVE LAID IN A LARGE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

GROCERIES,

Queensware, Glassware, &c., &c.

REMEMBER OUR LOW PRICES:

Tea, per pound	40 cents
Coffee, per pound	20 cents
Soap, per cake	4 cents
Syrup, per gallon	60 cents

SALT IS LOWER THAN EVER—A Car Load just received.

Wanted---1000 Bushel Potatoes

Will pay the HIGHEST market price for Butter and Eggs.

Humes' Block, - Bellefonte, Pa.

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Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

THE CURTIN-YOCUM CONTEST.

Answer of Seth H. Yocum to the Allegations Made by A. G. Curtin in His Contest for the Seat in the 46th Congress, from the 20th Penn'a District.

For want of space we did not publish Mr. Curtin's allegations separately, but these are contained in Mr. Yocum's reply:

To Hon. A. G. Curtin:

Sir:—In compliance with the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, I herein make answer to the notice that you will contest my claim to a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States as a member from the Twentieth Congressional District of Pennsylvania in the Forty-sixth Congress.

I allege that your said notice of contest was not duly and legally served, not having been served within thirty days after the result of the election in the said Twentieth Congressional District was declared by the various courts appointed by law to canvass the vote therein, the time prescribed by the Act of Congress in such case made and provided, and should therefore be wholly disregarded.

I allege, further, that said notice is uncertain, vague and indefinite, and does not, according to the requirements of the law, specify particularly the grounds upon which you intend to rely in the contest, thus depriving me of the privilege I would otherwise possess of preparing myself for the cross examination of the witnesses you may produce in support of said notice; and, furthermore, I will be unable to supbœna witnesses to rebut the testimony you intend to offer, having not sufficient knowledge from your vague notice as to the point upon which said witnesses will be examined.

I shall, therefore be compelled to except to any and all testimony offered to be taken or taken under your said uncertain and indefinite notice.

I now more particularly specify my grounds of objection to your specifications for want of certainty, and the generality of the charges contained therein, and make answer to your allegations as follows:

1st.—Your first specification states no ground for your allegation, that notwithstanding there were counted and returned for me in said Twentieth Congressional District thirteen thousand, four hundred and fifty-four votes for the office of Representative to the Congress of the United States from said Twentieth Congressional District, yet that I received but eleven thousand, five hundred and thirty-one legal votes therein for said office, and that all the votes in excess of said eleven thousand, five hundred and thirty-one counted and returned for me for said office were illegal, fraudulent and void, is mere assertion, the truth of which I deny, and not specific, and therefore contrary to the act of Congress, and should be stricken from your notice of contest; and, furthermore, I deny the truth of the allegations contained in said specifications.

2d.—Your second specification states no ground for your allegation that, notwithstanding there were counted and returned for me for the said office of Representative, in the county of Centre, in said Twentieth Congressional District, at the general election holden November fifth, A. D. 1878, three thousand, four hundred and eighty-six legal votes, yet that there were but two thousand, eight hundred and thirty-six legal votes polled for me in said county at said election, and that all in excess of said two thousand, eight hundred and thirty-six votes were illegal, fraudulent and void, and should be excluded from the legal votes counted and returned for me for said office, is mere assertion, the truth of which I deny, and is not specific, and therefore contrary to the Act of Congress, and should be stricken from your said notice of contest; and, furthermore, I deny the truth of the allegations contained in said second specification.

3d.—That your third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh specifications, inclusive, in which you allege that there were ten and more illegal votes in the North, ten and more illegal votes in the South, ten and more illegal votes in he West Wards of the borough of Bellefonte, ten and more illegal votes in the borough of Howard, and twenty and more illegal votes in the borough of Milesburg, polled, counted and returned for me for said office, in said several election precincts in said county of Centre, in said Twentieth Congressional District, because said votes in said several precincts were polled by persons not citizens of the United States, and of this Commonwealth, and had not been residents of said respective election precincts for a period of two months immediately preceding the fifth day of November last, and who had not paid within two years and one month previous to said fifth of November a State or county tax, which had been assessed two months before said day of election; and in which said 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th specifications you further allege that there were in said North Ward of Bellefonte ten other votes, in said South Ward of Bellefonte ten other votes, in said West Ward of Bellefonte ten other votes, in said borough of Howard ten other votes, and in said borough of Milesburg twenty other votes polled, counted and returned for me, which said votes in said several election precincts were illegal and void because polled by persons who were unqualified to vote at said election because they had corruptly and illegally received money and other valuable things from partizans and supporters of mine in consideration of voting for me, or voted for me in consideration and upon the promise that they should receive money and other valuable things thereafter, in consequence of which several illegal and corrupt negotiations, bargains and transactions they forfeited their right to vote at said election. That said several allegations in said third, fourth, fifth, and sixth specifications are untrue in fact are general, vague and not specific, and therefore contrary to the Act of Congress, and should be stricken from your notice of contest, and they fail to state that said votes were polled for me for the office of Representative to Congress at an election holden on the fifth day of November, A. D. 1878, and all testimony adduced in support of said several specifications should be entirely disregarded; and I furthermore deny the truth of all and singular the allegations contained in said third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh specifications inclusive.

4th.—That the allegations contained in your eighth specification, in which you allege that in the election district composed of the borough of Philipsburg there were polled, counted and returned for me fifty illegal votes, because said votes were polled by persons unqualified to vote because they were not citizens of the United States, nor of this Commonwealth, and had not been residents of said election precinct for a period of two months immediately preceding the fifth day of November last, and who had not paid within two years and more than one month prior to the fifth day of November last a State or county tax which had been assessed two months before said day of election; that fifty other votes were polled, counted and returned for me in said borough which were illegal because the persons severally voting said votes were unqualified voters, because they had illegally and corruptly received money and other valuable things from partizans and supporters of mine in consideration of voting for me, or that they voted for me in consideration and upon the promise that they should receive money or other valuable things thereafter, and thereby forfeited their right to vote at said election; that the officers of the election in said borough of Philipsburgh, to wit: Judge, Inspectors and Clerks, acted, behaved and demeaned themselves illegally, fraudulently and corruptly in refusing to permit Albert Owens and J. J. Lingle, who had been legally appointed Overseers of election for said borough, to act and serve as such overseers; that said officers of election further acted fraudulently, illegally and corruptly in not having the registry list of voters for said borough at said election, and checking therefrom the names of persons who had voted as required by law; that said election officers further acted illegally, fraudulently and corruptly by not having a light at the window of the room in which the election was held after it became dark, so as to enable themselves and others to distinguish and identify the persons who appeared there and offered to vote, and receiving votes from the hands of some persons when no part of the person could be seen but the hand pushed through the window, and depositing said votes in the ballot-box of said borough; that said election officers further acted illegally, and corruptly in receiving ballots from persons whom they knew were not legal voters of said borough, and from others whose names were not upon the registery list, without requiring the proof of their right to vote made necessary by law, and in disregarding other requirements of the law made for regulating the conduct of election officers. By reason of all, which it is now impossible to ascertain and determine how many legal votes were polled in the said borough of Philipsburg, on the fifth day of November last, for the office of Representative in Congress, in consequence of which the whole return of votes from the said borough should be excluded and not counted for any one, are untrue in fact, are indefinite, uncertain and vague, and not specific, as required by the Act of Congress, and should be stricken from the notice of contest, and all testimony adduced in support of said specification should be utterly disregarded; and I furthermore deny the truth of the allegations contained in said eighth specification.

5th.—That the allegations contained in your ninth specification, wherein you allege that in the election district consisting of the township of Benner, Centre county, there were twenty and more illegal votes polled, counted and returned for me, which votes were polled by persons unqualified to vote in said township, because they were not citizens of the United States, and of this Commonwealth, and residents of said township two months immediately preceding the fifth day of November last, and who had not paid within two years and more than one month prior to the fifth day of November last a State or county tax, which had been assessed two months before said day of election; that twenty other votes were polled, counted and returned for me in said township that were illegal and void, because the persons who severally polled said votes were not legally qualified voters of said township, because they had illegally and corruptly received money and other valuable things from partizans and supporters of mine in consideration of voting for me, or voted for me in consideration and upon the promise that they should receive money and other valuable things thereafter, in consequence of which several illegal, corrupt and fraudulent negotiations, bargains and transactions they forfeited their right to vote at said election; that the officers of said election in Benner township, to wit: Judge, Inspectors and Clerks, were not duly sworn according to law, and did not hold and conduct said elections as required by law; that unauthorized persons, who were not election officers in said township, were admitted into the room during the counting of the votes, and that said unauthorized persons were permitted and did illegally, fraudulently and corruptly put into said ballot-box a large number of illegal votes or ballots after the closing of the polls, and before the votes were all counted from said box; that said unauthorized persons, thus illegally permitted to have access to said ballot-box, did, illegally, fraudulently and corruptly, abstract and take from said box a large number of legal votes which had been polled and deposited therein, in consequence of which it was impossible for said election officers to ascertain and determine how many legal votes had been polled for any candidate for the office of Representative, and in consequence of which it is now impossible to ascertain and determine the same; for all of which reasons the return from said township of Benner should be excluded from the total count of the votes polled for the said office of Representative in Congress from the Twentieth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, are untrue in fact, are indefinite, uncertain and not specific, and therefore contrary to the act of Congress, and should be stricken from the notice of contest, and the testimony adduced in support of said specification should be wholly disregarded; and I furthermore deny the truth of the allegations contained in said ninth specification.

6th.—That the allegations contained in your tenth and eleventh specifications, inclusive, wherein you allege that in the election district of Boggs township, Centre county, there were twenty and more votes, and in the election district of Burnside township, Centre county, ten and more votes polled, counted and returned for me that were illegal, because the persons severally polling the same in said election districts of Boggs and Burnside townships were not legally qualified voters in said districts, because they were not citizens of the United States, and of this Commonwealth, and not residents of the said respective election districts for two months immediately preceding the fifth day of November last, and who had not within two years and more than one month before said fifth day of November last, paid a State or county tax, which had been assessed two months before the said day of election; that there were twenty other votes polled for me for said office in said election district of Boggs township, ten other votes polled for me in said township of Burnside that were illegal and void, because the persons who severally polled said votes were not legally qualified voters of said election districts, because they had illegally and corruptly received money and other valuable things from partizans and supporters of mine in consideration of voting for me, or voted for me in consideration and upon the promise that they should receive money and other valuable things thereafter, in consequence of which several illegal, corrupt and fraudulent bargains and transactions they forfeited their right to vote at said election; and that in said election district of Boggs township, there were ten and more legal votes polled by legally qualified voters for you for said office of Representative in Congress, and were illegally and fraudulently counted as so many votes for me for said office; are untrue in fact, indefinite, vague and not specific, and therefore contrary to the act of Congress, and should be stricken from the notice of contest, and all testimony adduced in support of said specifications should be disregarded; and I furthermore deny the truth of all and singular the allegations contained in said tenth and eleventh specifications.

7th.—That the allegations contained in your twelfth specification, wherein you allege that in the election district composed of College township, in said county of Centre, were polled, counted and returned for me, thirty and more votes, which said votes were illegal, because the persons who polled the same were not legally qualified voters of said township, because they were not citizens of the United States, and of this commonwealth, and had not been residents of said township for two months immediately preceding the fifth day of November last, and who had not paid within two years, and more than one month before said fifth day of November last, a State or county tax, which had been assessed two months before said day of election. That thirty other votes were polled, counted and returned for me in said township, that were illegal because the persons who severally polled the same, were not legally qualified voters of said township, inasmuch as they had illegally and corruptly received money and other valuable things from partisans and supporters of mine, in consideration of voting for me; or voted for me in consideration and upon the promise that they should receeive money and other valuable things thereafter, in consequence of which illegal and corrupt bargains and transactions, they forfeited their right to vote at said election. That the election officers of the said township, of College to wit.: Judge, inspectors and clerks, were not legally and proqerly qualified to act as such officers—were not duly and legally sworn before entering upon their respective duties as such officers; that said election officers did not conduct said election according to law, in this, that they did not keep a registry list of voters in the room, and check therefrom the names of the persons who voted at said election, as required by law. That they did not designate upon their returns for what offices the votes were polled for any candidate; that said election officers returned that one hundred and eighty-five votes were polled for S. A. Yocum, without designating for what office the said votes were cast for the said S. A. Yocum, and that said one hundred and eighty-five votes were illegally counted in the general return of said county of Centre, as so many legally cast votes for me for the office of representative in Congress, in the said township of College; in consequence of all which irregular, improper and illegal acts, it is impossible now to ascertain and determine how many, if any, legal votes were polled for me for the office of representative in Congress in said township of College, and therefore the return of one hundred and eighty-five votes in the township of College for me were illegal and should be deducted and excluded from the number of votes credited to me in the general count and return of votes for the county of Centre, are untrue in fact, are vague and uncertain, and not specific, and therefore contrary to the act of Congress and should be stricken from the notice of contest, and I furthermore deny the truth of the allegations contained in said specification, and also I aver that the one hundred and eighty-five votes polled, counted and returned for me for the office of Representative in Congress in said township of College, were votes polled for me for said office, by legally qualified voters of said township, and not polled for S. A. Yocum, as will fully appear by the ballots polled and deposited in the ballot box in said township, at the general election holden on the fifth day of November last, for said office of Representative in Congress, and that if the returns of the election officers of said township show the votes to have been polled for Seth A. Yocum for said office of Representative instead of Seth H. Yocum, it is merely a clerical error, made by the clerks of said election board of said township of College. And I further aver that there was no person resident in said Twentieth Congressional District of Pennsylvania by the name of S. A. Yocum, and no other candidate for Congress of the name of Yocum, to be voted for for said office at said election, but S. H. Yocum, and that the votes polled in said township of College for S. A. Yocum, if any were so polled, were polled and intended to be polled for me for said office of Representative in Congress.

8th.—That the allegations contained in your thirteenth specification, wherein you allege that in the election district composed of the eastern or old precinct of Ferguson township, in said county of Centre, there were twenty and more votes polled, counted and returned for me as legal votes, which were polled by persons not legally qualified voters of said election district, because they were not citizens of the United States, and of this commonwealth, and who had been residents of said election district for two months immediately preceding the fifth day of November last, and who had not paid within two years, and more than one month before said fifth day of November last, a State or county tax, which had been assessed two months before said day of election; that twenty other votes were polled, counted and returned for me in said election district, that were polled by persons who were not legally qualified voters of said election district, inasmuch as they had illegally and corruptly received money and other valuable things from partisans and supporters of mine, in consideration of voting for me, or voted for me in consideration and upon the promise that they should receive money and other valuable things thereafter; in consequence of all of which corrupt and illegal bargains and transactions they forfeited their right to vote at said election, that twenty more legal votes polled for you in said election district were counted and returned as so many legal votes polled for me; that twenty and more legal votes polled for you in said precinct for the office of Representative in Congress were not counted or returned at all; that the election officers, judge, inspectors and clerks, who held and conducted the election in said precinct, were none of them legally and properly qualified, nor duly and legally sworn or affirmed before entering upon the duties of their respective offices; that the said officers did not severally take, subscribe and return the oaths or affirmations required by law, by reason of all which the said election was illegal, null and void, and the returns thereof undue, unlawful and false, and should be excluded from the general returns of the said county of Centre, are untrue in fact, are indefinite, uncertain and vague, are not specific, and therefore contrary to the Act of Congress, and should be stricken from the notice of contest, and all testimony adduced in support of said specification should be disregarded. And I furthermore deny the truth of the allegations contained in said specification.

9th—That the allegations contained in your fourteenth specification, wherein you allege that in the election district composed of the western or new precinct of the township of Ferguson, in the said county of Centre, that there were thirty and more votes polled, counted and returned for me as legal votes, that were polled by persons not legally qualified voters of said election district, because they were not citizens of the United States, and of this commonwealth, and had not been residents of said precinct for two months immediately preceding the fifth day of November last, and who had not within two years and more than one month before said fifth day of November last, paid a State or county tax, which had been assessed two months before said day of election; that thirty other votes were polled, counted and returned for me in said precinct as legal votes, which said votes were illegal and void, because the persons who severally polled the same were not legally qualified voters of said precinct, inasmuch as they illegally and corruptly received money and other valuable things from partisans and supporters of mine, in consideration of voting for me, or voted for me in consideration and upon the promise that they should receive money and other valuable things thereafter, in consequence of which illegal and corrupt bargains and transactions, they forfeited their right to vote at said election; that the election officers of said election district were not legally qualified, sworn or affirmed; that said election officers during the day, and before the hour fixed by law for closing the polls, opened the boxes, in which the ballots of said precinct were deposited, and took therefrom ballots previously deposited therein, which said ballots were not returned to said boxes, nor subsequently counted by said officers; that said election officers improperly, illegally and fraudulently permitted the same persons to vote more than once at said election; that said election officers neglected and refused to return the list of voters for said precinct as required by law, and in other respects acted irregularly, improperly, illegally and corruptly, by reason of which it is now impossible to ascertain and determine how many legal votes were polled for any one in said precinct for the office of Representative in Congress, and therefore the entire return from said precinct is undue, illegal and false, and should be excluded from the general count of votes polled for the office of Representative in Congress, in said county of Centre, and for the said Twentieth Congressional District, are untrue in fact, are vague and uncertain, and not specific, and therefore contrary to the Act of Congress, and should be stricken from the notice of contest. And I furthermore deny the truth of the allegations contained in said specification.

10th—That the allegations contained in your fifteenth specification, wherein you allege that in the election district composed of Halfmoon township, in said county of Centre, there were polled, counted and returned for me as legal votes, twenty and more votes, which votes were polled by persons who were not legally qualified voters of said township, because they were not citizens of the United States, and of this commonwealth, and had not been residents of said township for two months immediately preceding the fifth day of November last, and who had not within two years and more than one month before said fifth day of November last, paid a State or county tax, which had been assessed two months before said day of election; that twenty other votes were polled, counted and returned for me in said township, as legal votes, which were illegal, fraudulent and void, because the persons who severally polled the same were not legally qualified voters of said township, inasmuch as they had illegally and corruptly received money and other valuable things from partisans and supporters of mine, in consideration of voting for me, or voted for me in consideration and upon the promise that they should receive money and other valuable things thereafter, in consequence of which they forfeited their right to vote at said election; that the election officers of said township, to wit.: Judge, inspectors and clerks, held and conducted said election improperly, irregularly and illegally, and that the returns of votes polled at said election should not be counted in the general return—are untrue in fact, are uncertain, general, and vague and not specific, and therefore contrary to the Act of Congress, and should be stricken from the notice of contest, and all testimony adduced in support of said specification should be disregarded; and I furthermore deny the truth of the allegations contained in said specification.

11th.—That the allegations contained in your sixteenth and seventeenth specifications, wherein you allege that in the election district of Howard township there were ten and more votes, and in the election district of Huston township, in said county of Centre, there were thirty and more votes polled, counted and returned for me in said townships of Howard and Huston, as legal votes, which were polled by persons not legally qualified voters of said townships, because they were not citizens of the United States, and of this commonwealth, and had not been residents of said respective townships for two months immediately preceding the fifth day of November last, and had not within two years and more than one month before the said fifth day of November last, paid a State or county tax, which had been assessed two months before said day of election; that thirty other votes were polled, counted and returned for me as legal votes, in said township of Huston, which were illegal, fraudulent and void, because the persons who severally polled the same had illegally and corruptly received money and other valuable things from partisans and supporters of mine, in consideration of voting for me, or voted for me in consideration and upon the promise that they should receive money and other valuable things thereafter, in consequence of which they forfeited their right to vote at said election; that the officers of said election, in said township of Huston, to wit.: Judge, inspectors and clerks, held and conducted said election improperly, irregularly and illegally, in consequence of which the returns of votes polled at said election, in said township of Huston, should be excluded from the count in the general return; are untrue in fact, are general, uncertain and vague, are not specific, and therefore contrary to the Act of Congress, and should be stricken from the notice of contest; and I furthermore deny the truth of all, and singular the allegations contained in said sixteenth and seventeenth specifications inclusive.

12th.—That the allegations contained in your eighteenth specification in which you allege that in the election district of Liberty township, in said county af Centre, thirty and more votes were polled, counted and returned for me, which votes were polled by persons who were not legally qualified voters of said township because they were not citizens of the United States, and of this commonwealth, and had not been residents of said township for two months immediately preceding the fifth day of November last, and who had not within two years and more than one month before the said fifth day of November last, paid a State or county tax, which had been assessed two months before said day of election; that thirty other votes were polled, counted and returned for me in said township as legal votes, that were illegal, fraudulent and void, because the persons who severally voted the same, illegally and corruptly received money and other valuable things from partisans and supporters of mine, in consideration of voting for me, or voted for me in consideration and upon the promise that they should receive money and other valuable things thereafter, in consequence of which they forfeited their right to vote at said election; that the election officers, to wit.: Judge, inspectors and clerks, who held and conducted the election in said township of Liberty, on the fifth day of November last, did not severally take, subscribe and return the oaths or affirmation prescribed by law; that they did not make a return of the list of voters who voted, or pretended to vote at said election, as required by law, that they did not designate what office any person or candidate was voted for; that they acted improperly, irregularly, illegally and corruptly, in receiving votes from persons whose names were not upon the registry list of said township, without requiring the proof of the right of such persons to vote, which the law prescribes, by reason of all which it is now impossible to ascertain and determine how many, if any legal votes were polled for me, for said office of Representative to Congress in said township of Liberty, wherefore, the return of one hundred and thirty votes for me for said office is undue, false and illegal, and should be excluded and not counted in the general return of votes cast for the office of Representative in Congress in the Twentieth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, are untrue in fact, are vague and uncertain, and not specific, and therefore contrary to the Act of Congress, and should be stricken from the notice of contest, and all testimony adduced in support of said specification should be disregarded; and I furthermore deny the truth of the allegations contained in said specification.

13th—That the allegations contained in your nineteenth specification wherein you allege that in the election district of Patton township in said county of Centre, there were twenty and more votes, polled, counted and returned for me as legal votes, which were polled by persons who were not legally qualified voters of said township because they were not citizens of the United States, and of this commonwealth, and had not been residents of said township for two months immediately preceding the fifth day of November last, and who had not within two years and more than one month before said fifth day of November last, paid a State or county tax, which had been assessed two months before said day of election; that twenty other votes were polled, counted and returned for me in said township that were illegal fraudulent and void, in as much as they had illegally and corruptly received money and other valuable things from partizans and supporters of mine in consideration of voting for me; or voted for me in consideration and upon the promise that they should receive money and other valuable things thereafter, in consequence of all of which they forfeited their right to vote at said election; that the election officers of Patton township, to wit: Judge, Inspectors and clerks, held and conducted said election improperly, irregularly and illegally, in consequence of the returns of votes polled at said election should not be counted in the general returns are untrue in fact, are gen-

eral and uncertain, and not specific, and therefore contrary to the Act of Congress, and should be stricken from the notice of contest; and I furthermore deny the truth of the allegations contained in said specification.

14th—That the allegations contained in your 20th and 21st specifications inclusive, wherein you allege that in the election district of Rush township Centre county, there were twenty-five and more votes, in the election district of Snow Shoe township, Centre county, there were twenty and more votes polled, counted and returned for me in said townships of Rush and Snow Shoe, which were polled by persons who were not legally qualified voters of said respective townships, because they were not citizens of the United States, and of this commonwealth, and had not been residents of said respective townships for two months immediately preceed the fifth day of Nov'ber last, and who have not within two years and more than one month before paid a State and county tax, which had been assessed two months before said day of election; that twenty-five other votes in said township of Rush, twenty other votes in said township of Snow shoe, were polled, counted and returned for me in said townships respectively, that were illegal fraudulent and void, because the persons who severally polled the same, had illegally and corruptly received money and other valuable things from partizans and supporters of mine in consideration of voting for me; or voted for me in consideration and upon the promise that they should receive money and other valuable things thereafter, in consequence of which illegal and corrupt negotiations, bargains and transactions they forfeited their right to vote at said election; that twenty-five and more other persons who were not legally qualified voters, of the said township of Rush, illegally voted for me upon false fraudulent and forged tax receipts, which votes were improper and illegally counted and returned, as so many legal votes for me; are untrue in fact, are general and vague, and not specific and therefore contrary to the Act of Congress, and should be stricken from the notice of contest, and I furthermore deny all and singular the truth of the allegations contained in said twentieth and twenty-first specifications inclusive.

15th.—That the allegations contained in your 22d specification, wherein you allege that in the election district of Spring township, in said county of Centre, there were polled, counted and returned for me, as legal votes thirty and more votes which were polled by persons who were not legally qualified voters of said township, because they were not citizens of the United States, and of this commonwealth, and who were not residents of said township for two months immediately preceeding the fifth day of November last, and who had not within two years and more than one month before said fifth day of November last paid a State or county tax, which had been assessed two months before said day of election; that thirty other votes were polled counted and returned for me in said township as legal votes, that were illegal fraudulent and void, because the persons who severally polled the same, had illegally and corruptly received money and other valuable things from partizans and supporters of mine in consideration of voting for me, or voted for me in consideration and upon the promise, that they should receive money and other valuable things thereafter, in consequence of which illegal and corrupt bargains and transactions they forfeited their rights to vote at said election; that the officers of election to wit: Judge, Inspectors, and clerks, who held and conducted the election in said township, acted improperly, irregularly and illegally in receiving votes, and depositing the same in the box from a large number of persons whose names were not found upon the registry list of said township without demanding and requiring the proof of their right to vote prescribed by law; that said election officers further acted improperly, irregularly, illegally and corruptly, in permitting unauthorized persons to have access to the room where such election was held, after the polls were closed and before the vote was counted; and to have access to the boxes in which the votes were deposited and to assist in handling and counting the votes; that they acted illegally in refusing to count off and announce the vote polled in said township immediately after the closing of the polls as required by law, but failed and neglected to do so until Wednesday November sixth, 1878. By reason of which it is now impossible to ascertain and determine how many legal votes were polled in said township for any candidate for the office of representative in Congress and therefore the return of two hundred and forty votes as having been polled for me for said office in said township is untrue, false and illegal and should be excluded from the general count of said votes cast in Centre county, and from the general count of votes cast for said office in the twentieth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, are untrue in fact, and are general, and indefinite, and not specific and therefore contrary to the Act of Congress and should be stricken from the notice of contest; and I furtner more deny the truth of the allegations contained in said specification.

16th.—That the allegations contained in your 23d specification, wherein you allege that in the election district of Taylor township in said county of Centre, there were twenty and more votes polled, counted and returned for me, which votes were polled by persons who were not legally qualified voters of said township, because they were not citizens of the United States, and of this commonwealth and residents of said township for two months immediately preceding the fifth day of November last, and who had not within two years, and more than one month before said fifth day of November last, paid a State and county tax which had been assessed two months before said day of election; that twenty other votes were polled for me in said township, that were illegal fraudulent and void, because the persons who severally voted the same, had illegally and corruptly received money, and other valuable things from partizans, and supporters of mine in consideration of voting for me; or voted for me in consideration and upon the promise that they should receive money and other valuable things thereafter, in consequence of which they forfeited their right to vote at said election; that the election officers, to wit: Judge, Inspectors and clerks, who held and conducted the election in said township, acted irregularly, and illegally in receiving twenty votes and upwards, from persons whose names were not upon the registry list of said township without demanding and requiring the proof of their right to vote, prescribed by law; that they acted irregularly and illegally in failing to make and return a list of names of persons who voted at said election in said township as requested by law, and in failing and neglecting to comply with the various other provisions of the law for regulating the conduct of election officers; that it is impossible now to ascertain and determine how many legal votes were cast in said township for any candidate for the office of Representative in Congress, and that the return of one hundred and sixteen votes as having been polled for me for said office in said township is untrue, false and illegal, and said votes should be excluded from the general count of votes for said office in the county of Centre and in said twentieth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, are untrue in fact, are vague, general and not specific and therefore contrary to the Act of Congress and should be stricken from the notice of contest, and I furthermore deny the truth of the allegations contained in said specification.

[NOTE.—The balance of Mr. Yocum's answer will be published on the inside of next week's issue.]

Uniformity of Text Books.

At a meeting of the School Directors of Centre county held at the Court House, in Bellefonte, on Thursday afternoon, Dec. 26th, 1878, pursuant to a call of Henry Meyer, Esq, Superintendent of the schools in said county, made at the request of many directors, taxpayers and teachers, to take into consideration the advisability of adopting measures to secure a uniformity of text books in the schools of said county, W. C. Heinle, Esq., of Bellefonte, was made Chairman, and J. C. P. Jones, of Milesbur, Secretary.

Upon motion the name of the townships and boroughs were called and over fifty directors responded, representin more than twenty townships and boroughs.

Upon motion of C. P. Stoneroad, of Snow Shoe township, the following preamble and resolution were adopte:

WHEREAS, great expense and waste is frequently incurred by the present and constantly changing variety of text books used in the common schools of Centre county. Therefore, be it

Resolved, By the representative directors here in session that a system of text books, suitable, complete and uniform be adopted in accordance with the laws of the State throughout the county.

Upon motion of J. C. P. Jones the following plan was adopted with but one dissenting vote, to carry into effect the foregoing preamble and resolution.

First—The various publishing houses to send samples of the books to each school board in the county for examination, and to submit therewith the lowest exchange, introductory and wholesale prices, and the length of time they will guarantee to furnish them at said price.

Second—No agent of any publishing house to be permitted to do any work in the county, be he either general or local agent, beyond sending his books and terms as above stated. Any house or agent violating this understanding their books to be counted out of the contest.

Third—The several school boards of the county after examination of the various books which may have been submitted, to hold a meeting at which each director shall make out a list of the books which he prefers to have adopted in the county and to send it to Henry Meyer, Esq., County Superintendent, Rebersburg, Pa., prior to the first day of June, 1879, who shall make a canvass of the several statements so sent, and the books upon the various branches having the highest number of votes or preferences shall be the series recommended for county uniformity.

The County Superintendent, after having made the canvas as above, to send the result of the same to each of the papers in the county for publication.

W. C. HEINLE, *Chairman.*
J. C. P. JONES, *Secretary.*

The new court house at Warren cost the county $103,259.

A Huntingdon man runs a sewing machine by squirrel power.

A new Methodist church was dedicated at Johnstown, Sunday.

In some parts of Berks county eels are salted down like pork for winter, and are a luxury.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Fruit Growers' Society will be held in Reading on the 15th inst.

In Perry county live hogs are stolen from the pens of owners and butchered with daring impunity before their eyes.

READING NOTICES.

Dr. Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.

Makes the skin Soft, Clear, Pure, White and Healthy! Is cleansing, deodorising, disinfecting, soothing, healing and purifying; removes dandruff, chafing, ulcers, sores, eruptions, roughness and redness of the skin; relieves itching, burning and stinging of the skin, and irritation of biting and stinging insects; will relieve Itching Piles where nothing else will have any effect; is free from all offensive odor, and prevents Contagious Diseases, and as an external medical and toilet preparation it has no equal. Price, 25 cts.; by mail, 35 cts. Box, 3 cakes, 60 cts.; by mail, 75 cts. Sold by druggists. E. S. WEBSTER, proprietor. Office, 50 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Wholesale Depot, N. Third St., Phila., Pa. 9 28eow-1y

—A LADY'S WISH:—"Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure rich blood and blooming health. It done it for me as you observe." 11 2t.

"DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP."—When these words were spoken by our lamented Lawrence, it must have been a solemn time for those on board, and probably not a dry eye among them, seeing their commander mortally wounded, and still giving orders like the above; but not more solemn than when the family physician informs you that some one of your family has an affection of the lungs which if neglected, will eventually terminated in Consumption. But, reader, don't be frightened or "give up the ship," for Dr. Hale, a physician of Europe, discovered a remedy for all Coughs, Colds, Horseness, Difficult Breathing, and all affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs leading to Consumption, and C. N. Crittenton, one of our leading medicine dealers, of No. 7 Sixth Avenue, New York, believing the market required an artical which was certain, safe and sure to do the work, and yet within the reach of all as regards price, etc., has purchased the original receipt from Dr. Hale, and we understrnd is selling very large quantities of the same, and, as far as we hear, gives entire satisfaction. It is now sold by all druggists in New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, N. J., Hoboken, and, in fact, all through the country at 50 cents and $1. Great saving by purchasing large size. Depot, Crittenton's 7 Sixth Avenue, New York City. 2 4-t

PIKE'S TOOTACHE DROPS, cure in one minute.

E. F. Kunkle's Bitter Wine of Iron.

E. F. Kunkle's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhœa, disease of the kidneys and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or intestines, such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fullness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensation when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, deficiency of prespiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, head, limbs, etc., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. Price $1 per bottle. Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist palm off some other preparation of iron he may say it is as good, but ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Take no other. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is not sold in bulk—only in $1 bottle. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by all druggists and dealers elsewhere.

Tape Worm Removed Alive.

Head and all complete, in two hours. No fee till head passes. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms removed by Dr. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Send for circular. For removing Seat, Pin or Stomach Worms call on your druggist and ask for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup, price $1. It never fails. Common sense teaches if Tape Worm be removed, all other worms can be readily destroyed. 49-4t

Legal.

BALD EAGLE VALLEY R. R. COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bald Eagle Valley R. R. Company will be held at their office in Lock Haven, on Monday, the 13th day of January, A. D. 1879, at 12 o'clock M. At this meeting an election will be held for a president and six directors of said company to serve for the ensuing year.

EDMUND BLANCHARD,
Lock Haven, Dec. 9, 1878. 50-3t Secretary

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between R. F. Troxel and Jos. Swires who were doing business under the firm name of Troxel & Swires, in the borough of Howard, county of Centre, in the Tin and Hardware business, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All books and accounts and debts due said firm are, by the terms of said dissolution, payable only to Joseph Swires.

Howard, Dec. 13, '78. TROXEL & SWIRES. 10-50-3t*

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas, letters of administration upon the estate of James T. Hale, Jr., deceased, late of the city of New York, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment; and all persons having claims against said estate are notified to present the same, duly authenticated, to JOHN G. LOVE,
10-50-6t Administrator.
Bellefonte, Pa., Dec. 16, 1878.

ELECTION NOTICE.—To the stockholders of the Bellefonte Gas Co.—The annual election of said company will be held at the office of E. & E. M. Blanchard, on Monday, the 6th day of January, 1879. A president, six managers, secretary and treasurer to be elected for the ensuing year. E. M. BLANCHARD,
10-50-3t Secretary.

ESTRAY.—Came to the residence of Alfred Bechdle, in Liberty township, about the first of May last, one white bear pig (no marks) supposed to be about six months old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away, or it will be sold according to law.

ALFRED BECHDLE.
Eagleville, Pa., January, 1879. 11-2-4t*

ADJOURNED ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an order from the Orphans' Court of Centre county, will be sold on Wednesday, January 29, 1879, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the Court House in Bellefonte, a lot of ground, being one-fourth of an acre, with a large two-story frame dwelling house and outbuildings thereon erected, situated in the village of Moshannon, Snow Shoe township, Centre county, Pa., on the north-east corner of —— and —— streets. Also twenty-one and one-eighth (21⅛) acres of land, near said village.

Terms of sale—One-half in hand and one-half in one year, with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

JAS. H. RANKIN,
2-3t Adm'r of Edward Ide, dec'd.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE First National Bank of Bellefonte, at Bellefonte, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business December 5, 1878:

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$248,453.83
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000.00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages	28,125.00
Due from approved reserve agents	447.91
" " other National Banks	7,179.56
" " State Banks and Bankers	2,522.75
Real Estate, Furniture and Fixtures	26,229.55
Current expenses and taxes paid	4,619.47
Premiums paid	37.54
Checks and other cash Items	2,048.61
Bills of other Banks	257.00
Fractional currency (including nickels)	422.41
Specie	2,200.00
Legal tender notes	26,349.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	4,500.00
Total	$455,327.62

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits	8,507.37
National Bank notes outstanding	91,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	47,183.46
Time certificates of deposits	130,636.43
Due to other National Banks	26,346.30
" " State Banks and Bankers	2,751.23
Total	$455,327.62

State of Pennsylvania, } [S. S.]
COUNTY OF CENTRE. }

I, John P. Harris, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN P. HARRIS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this nineteenth day of December, 1878.

ROLAND C. CHEESMAN, Notary Public.

Correct—attest:
H. C. HUMES,
A. G. CURTIN,
ADAM HOY, } Directors.

THE Board of County Commissioners will meet regularly at their office in Bellefonte on the first and third Mondays of each month. HENRY BECK,
2-4t Clerk.

SECHLER & CO., Groceries.

ANNOUNCEMENT!!

OUR HOLIDAY SALE OF

Fine Groceries, Fruits

AND

CONFECTIONERY

HAS NOW COMMENCED

And we will be receiving daily fresh supplies from now till January 1st, and can supply all the demands, both of the wholesale and retail trade, in

ORANGES, CRANBERRIES, LEMONS,
CANNED FRUITS, SWEET POTATOES,
CHEESE, RAISINS, FIGS, WHITE GRAPES,
OLIVES, PRUNELLES, EATING APPLES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Confectionery of Superb Quality!

OUR CONFECTIONERY IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Princess Paper Shell Almonds, English Walnuts, Chestnuts, Pecans, Brazil Nuts, and all other goods belonging to our line. Everything is fresh and pure and sweet. Ours is positsvely the best place

TO GET YOUR FINE GOODS.

Sechler & Co.,

Grocers, Fruiters and Confectioners,

Bush House Block, Bellefonte. 10-50 3m

New Advertisements.

TRADE MARK. 'VIBRATOR' Reg. March 21, 1876.

THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE
"Vibrator" Threshers,
WITH IMPROVED
MOUNTED HORSE POWERS,
And Steam Thresher Engines,
Made only by
NICHOLS, SHEPARD & CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

THE Matchless Grain-Saving, Time-saving, and Money-Saving Threshers of the day and generation. Depend all Rivalry for Rapid Work, Perfect Cleaning, and for Saving Grain from Wastage.

GRAIN Raisers will not Submit to the enormous wastage of Grain & inferior work done by the other Machines, when once posted on the difference.

THE ENTIRE Threshing Expenses and often $1 to $5 more per day are frequently saved by the Extra Grain SAVED by these Improved Machines.

NO Revolving Shafts Inside the Separating Apparatus. Entirely free from Beaters, Pickers, Intricate and much time-wasting and grain-wasting complications. Perfectly adapted to all Kinds and Conditions of Grain, Wet or Dry, Long or Short, Headed or Bound.

NOT only Vastly Superior for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, and like Grains, but the only successful Thresher in Flax, Timothy, Millet, Clover, and like Seeds. Requires no "attachments" or "rebuilding" to change from Grain to Seeds.

MARVELOUS for Simplicity of Parts, using less than one-third the usual Belts and Gears. Makes no Litter, Dust or Scatterings.

FOUR Sizes of Separators Made, ranging from 12 to 32 Inches Wide, and Two Styles of Improved Horse Powers to match.

STEAM Power Threshers a Specialty. A special Size especially Made expressly for Steam Power.

OUR Unrivaled Steam Thresher Engines, with Valuable Improvements not Attainable Features, far beyond any other Make or Kind.

IN Thorough Workmanship, Elegant Finish, Perfection of Parts, Completeness of Equipment, etc., our "Vibrator" Thresher Outfits are Incomparable.

FOR Particulars, call on our Dealers in Bellefonte or Centre County, or write to us for Illustrated Circulars, which we mail free.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Robert C. Herman, deceased, late of State College, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them for settlement.

48-6t MRS. MARY A. HERMAN, Administrator.

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R. CO.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at their office in Philadelphia, on the third Monday, the 20th day of January, 1879, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the election of directors to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.

1-3t WILLIAM YARNALL, Secretary.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania. Wesley M. Holmes, of Bellefonte Centre county, Pa., a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons interested, to appear on the 11th day of January, 1879, at 10 o'clock, A. M., before John Brotherline, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at Hollidaysburg, Pa., to show cause if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.
1-2t

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration having been granted upon the estate of Rachel Markle deceased, notice is hereby given to all persons owing said estate to make immediate payment, and to all persons having claims against said estate to present them to J. C. ZIMMERMAN,
2-6t* Administrator.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Bellefonte Building & Loan Association will be held in the office of Messrs. Beaver & Gephart, on the second Saturday of January (11th inst.), at 7.30 P. M.

WM. P. DUNCAN, Sec'y.
January 2, 1879.

ASSIGNEES NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.—In the District Court of the United States, of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

In the matter of } No. 1475
T. R. HAMILTON, }
BANKRUPT. } In Bankruptcy.
Western District of Pennsylvania, ss.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of T. R. Hamilton, of the Borough of Bellefonte, county of Centre and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the district court of said district.

S. A. BREW, Assignee.
10-50-3t

New Advertisements.

Insure with the oldest and most reliable agency in Centre county.

Jos. A. Rankin & Son,

NEAR COURT HOUSE,
Bellefonte, Penn'a.

LYCOMING FIRE INS. CO.,

OF MUNCY PA.

ASSETS OVER $5,000,000.00.

INSURE ON
MUTUAL AND STOCK PLANS.

SPRINGFIELD FIRE

AND

Marine Insurance Comp'y,

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Asset-, $1,637,027,71

FRANKLIN FIRE, of Philadelphia, Penn'a.
HARTFORD FIRE, of Hartford, Conn.
PHŒNIX FIRE, of Hartford, Conn.
HANOVER FIRE, of New York.
CONTINENTAL FIRE, of New York.
NORTHERN FIRE, of New York.
WESTERN FIRE, of Canada.
QUEEN FIRE, of England.
ÆMENIA FIRE, of Pittsburgh, Pa.
POTTSVILLE MUTUAL FIRE, of Pottsville.
METROPOLITAN LIFE, of New York.
PRESBYTERIAN LIFE, of Philadelphia, Pa.

vol 11-1-6m

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GREAT WORK

NOW IN PRESS,

THE INDUSTRIAL

History of the United States.

Being a complete history of all the important industries of America, including Agricultural, Mechanical, Manufacturing, Mining, Commercial and other enterprises. About 1000 large octavo pages and 300 fine engravings.

NO WORK LIKE IT EVER PUBLISHED.

For terms and territory apply at once to

The Henry Bill Pub. Co. Norwich, Conn.

Jan 1-3m

A NEW EXCITING BOOK

Bristling with the WILD ADVENTURES of

STANLEY IN AFRICA

The only authentic and copyrighted cheap edition. By the brilliant descriptive author, Hon. J. T. Headley. Gives a full history of his wonderful discoveries in Africa and marvelous journey down the Congo. It's fascinating as romance. Profusely illustrated, and highly endorsed by the clergy and press. Agents are selling 10 to 25 per day. Nearly 10,000 sold. More AGENTS WANTED For particulars and terms address HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa. 1-4w

AGENTS, READ THIS.

We will pay Agents a Salary of $100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Address, without delay, SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich. 50-4t

BOUNTY! Soldiers discharged for Wounds, Rupture or other injury (not disease) can secure full Bounty; those who re-enlisted for three years between Jan. 1, 1863, and April 1, 1864, having previously served nine months or more, are entitled to $100 bounty or so much thereof as remains unpaid; those who enlisted before July 22, 1861, for three years, and were mustered before Aug. 6, 1861, are entitled to $100 bounty, regardless of time served; all enlistments for three years before July 18, 1861, where but $100 bounty has been paid, entitles to additional bounty under Soldier Act of July 28, 1866, if not already paid. If soldier died in service, heirs are entitled to the bounty. No fee until claim is paid. For full information address, with enclosed stamp, McNEILL & BURR, Washington, D. C. 1-4t

25 FANCY CARDS with name, 10c., Plain or Gold, 150 styles. Agt's outfit 10cts. Hull & Co., Hudson, N. Y. 43-4w

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Farm and Fireside.

A New Era in Farming.

We have hitherto invited the attention of our farmer readers to the fact that new circumstances and conditions were being introduced in their business, but feel that the subject is worthy of more elaborate mention. The time is evidently not far distant when agriculture will be departmentized just as other forms of business are. The existing system of farming began when a farmer was under the necessity of supplying the diversified wants of his family. Hence all kinds of crops were planted, and these crops rotated from field to field. Stock raising, dairy and other interests were embodied in one farm. The system of capital wheat farming at the West first broke in on the promiscuous method, and this has proven so successful, that a small farmer cannot compete with those who cultivate thousands of acres. Farming land has become so valuable at the east that the old method of diversified crops is found not to pay; and hence in New England, more especially, the plan of pursuing a specialty has come into vogue. We referred last summer to the Echo Model farm, which is devoted to dairy and butter making. A farm of four hundred acres is used entirely for the support of the blooded stock used for dairy purposes. The milk, cream and butter are sold at more than double the price of the ordinary article, to regular customers, and the demand exceeds the supply. The farm is abundantly profitable.

The current number of the *American Agriculturalist* refers to the Deerfield farm, near Boston, Massachusetts, which is devoted to pork and dairy purposes. Pigs six to eight months old are killed, salted and packed, and in various forms of preparation are sold at high prices. This year 3,000 were killed, packed and sold. The greatest possible care is taken of the pigs, their food being specially adapted to producing pure, sweet meat. The enterprise has proven profitable—the farm in use containing three hundred and fifty acres. In both these instances the object aimed at is to produce a high quality of the article to be placed on the market, and this at a minimum cost. The butter, milk and cream of Echo Farm sell at more than double the price of the common article, and the demand for the pork, shoulders, hams and sausages produced at Deerfield farm, exceeds the supply. Yet here, the price charged is more than double that for the ordinary article in the market. The quality of the article is its recommendation. We invite the attention of land owners in and near this city to these facts.

Nothing is more clearly ascertained than that our people will always pay a good price for a first-class article of food. This is proven in our markets. A person need only establish a reputation for having a first-class article for sale, to command all the custom he may desire at a price in advance of the general market. Yet we have, within our city limits, farms of one hundred or more acres, and the owners claim that they are taxed out of their possession, and yet they do nothing to make them specially remunerative. We could mention a half dozen such places, which, were they applied to dairy or pork-raising, or cheese-making purposes, with the system, method and skill displayed at the East, would pay. Of course, in all these instances, the necessity would be the production of first-class articles. So there are farms near this city that could be utilized in the same way. We have five counties surrounding Pittsburgh, in all of which there is an abundance of land, specially adapted to the purposes mentioned, and to poultry-raising, on all of which fortunes ought to be made. On the New England farms referred to, in addition to the money expended in the purchase of the ground, $200 per acre were expended in freeing the land of rocks and stones. Yet they are paying investments.

It seems to many farmers little short of a crime to buy anything that can be raised on their places. Yet the owner of the Deerfield farm expended $5,000 last year for corn to feed his stock. His theory is that all else is subordinate to his specialty. So it should be in every case. While, of course, all cannot pursue the same specialty, yet there are so many possible to the farmer that we venture every farmer about us might select one without fear of the market being overstocked. But the noticeable feature of the New England movement is in the high quality of the article produced. Echo farm butter and stock and milk command fabulous prices and ready sale. So of Deerfield farm pork. The reason is their high, pure quality. By making a specialty of certain articles economy and system are secured. Yet all that is developed there can be here. We have all the conditions. Our citizens will gladly pay the price if the article offered is what it should be. Whoever will establish reputations for poultry, butter, cheese, milk, cream, pork, hams, etc., in our city, will readily command custom and prices that will make them wealthy. And the farms about us have all the qualities essential to success. Who will start in this line?

Some Facts About Lime.

Several correspondents ask for information concerning the use of lime on land, and all of them contain evidence of several commonly accepted but false theories. First, lime is not plant food; or rather it is so common in most soils, and incidentally comprises so large a portion of many fertilizers that its application as plant food is unnecessary. We have not seen a soil analysis from which this constituent was missing, and there is nearly always considerable of it present in available form; all true superphosphates are composed of one-forth part or more of lime, and it is prominent in Peruvian and fish guano in nearly or quite all manufactured fertilizers, as well as in barnyard manure.

Lime, however, has an important effect aside from its action as plant-food. Freshly burned lime (known as "caustic lime" and "quicklime") has a strong affinity for carbonic acid, so that when it and organic matter (which always contains a large proportion of carbonic acid) are mixed together, the lime and carbonic acid unite, promoting the decomposition of the organic matter. Newly "slacked lime"—which is lime united with water—has an effect similar to quicklime, though slower, and so is better for farm use. Fresh, undecomposed organic substances, especially dung, contain the most valuable ingredient of plant food, nitrogen, in its simple form; but it is very soon changed into ammonia, which in turn unites at once with carbonic acid. Then when lime is brought in contact with the mass, it at once combines with the carbonic acid, and the valuable ammonia escapes and is lost. When, however, the lime is applied before the ammonia is formed, the nitrogen is oxydized to nitric acid, which unites with the lime to produce nitrate of lime, and the nitrogen is saved. Therefore, lime may be used in stables and house privies, or in composting carcasses of dead animals to advantage; but if mixed with manure a day or two old, the result is a loss of valuable material. The above also shows why, when lime is put into a compost, it has such beneficial action in hastening decomposition, and why it is necessary to use plenty of fresh earth to absorb the escaping ammonia.

Free acids, and those in early decomposible substances, are also taken up by lime, and many injurious compounds, as of iron in wet lands, are rendered harmless. In some soils insoluble silicates of potash, etc. accumulate; but the action of lime will break up these combinations and set the potash free for use as plant food.

The above statements show that the main action of lime in the soil is in making available plant food what was before unavailable. Therefore, while it may increase the crop yield of poor land, it will tend to bring about its early exhaustion, unless plant food is added. In heavy clay soils, the above mentioned chemical reactions of lime destroys their tenacity and makes them friable and porous. Soils containing a large proportion of organic matter are benefitted by its application. Wet lands are less benefitted by lime than the same when drained, on account of the water. Light soils are improved by it when accompanied by a liberal application of muck or other organic matter; clays should also have the same treatment. As the best effects of lime are not apparent until the second year, it is best to apply it early in the fall; then, if the land is not rich enough, manure or other fertilizer put on the following spring will help produce a good crop, other conditions being equel. The amount used is from ten to fifty bushels per acre, according to circumstances, the condition of the soil, etc.

Purchasing vs. Producing.

Purchasing is impoverishing and producing is enriching: this is a fact quickly apparent to any thinking man, and applicable the same to an individual or to a nation. The nation has lands capable of producing, but idle. The nation pays out $100,000,000 a year for ten years and produces nothing from these lands. She is bankrupt—the land valueless and her money gone. Had the nation produced from these lands $100,000,000 a year for ten years, what would be her condition? She would not only have the $1,000,000,000 otherwise expended, but she would be capable of producing indefinitely in the same way; besides, $100,000,000 invested annually would in the ten years give her an addition of $500,000,000 more.

It is apparent, too, that the soil would be cultivated, the people employed would have the value in money, land and materials, that those who consumed the productions would have a better market in exchange for their own goods, that taxation would be lighter from the presence of more wealth; and let the same condition go on for one hundred years and imagine the result! And yet the United States are paying out $200,000,000 annually for goods which they have all the territory and idle labor to produce, wanting nothing but the paternal attention of the delegates of States in Congress or of the States themselves to insure.

On Dr. Glenn's big farm in Butte county, California, are 704 mules, including 88 mule teams that are constantly employed.

A London, England, firm has an agent in the highlands of Kentucky buying up all the walnut timber he can find.

Receipt for Curing Meat.

To one gallon of water take one and a half pounds of salt, half lb. of sugar, half ounce of saltpetre, and a half ounce of potash. In this ratio the pickle can be increased to any quantity desired. Let these be boiled together until all the dirt from the sugar rises to the top and is skimmed off. Then throw it into a tub to cool, and when cool pour it over your beef or pork. The meat must be well covered with pickle, and should not be put down for at least two days after killing, during which time it should be slightly sprinkled with powdered saltpetre, which removes all the surface blood, etc., leaving the meat fresh and clean Some omit boiling the pickle and find it to answer well, though the operation of boiling purifies the pickle by throwing off the dirt always to be found in salt and sugar. If this receipt is strictly followed it will require only a single trial to prove its superiority over the common way of most ways of putting down meat, and will not soon be abandoned for any other. The meat is unsurpassed for sweetness, delicacy and freshness of color.

Small Shot.

These are the days that test the man who "swore off."

If you catch a man stealing your umbrella, arraign him on the spot.

There isn't so much talk about "the dark horse" as a year ago. Perhaps he has been clipped.

"This wife-beating must cease," said an English judge, as he fined the seventh man six pence.

A new novel is called "The Mystic Key." It should be dedicated to Locke, of the Toledo *Blade*.

The Elmira *Gazette* continues to maintain a reputation for veracity, though it has reached volume LI.

Cockroaches dipped in marine ink and set at liberty on tinted paper, make very reliable Afghanistan war maps.

Talmage says he belongs to four clubs. We know a man to whom four clubs belonged. The other man raked in the pot, as a bob-tail flush don't count.

"I long," says Joaquin Miller, "to return to the woods once more." Well, if anybody is holding on to Mr. Miller, surely the gentleman knows enough to call the police.

It is not, necessarily a brick falling on a hat from above which gives it the appearance of an abreviated accordeon. A brick in the hat produces a similar effect, nine times out of ten.

A man never keeps a diary long. At the beginning of the year he records a vow to swear off. After that there are entries of a few simple drunks, a couple of headaches, and the book closes.

The conclusion of young gentlemen of this city, who has many "social obligations" to perform, is that if a fellow has to take more than three sleigh rides, it is cheaper to buy a horse and sleigh than to patronize a livery stable.

Some people who think that by church membership they are preempting homesteads in a land that is fairer than this, will find that putting blank envelopes in the contribution box on Sunday will prove a serious drawback to reading their titles clear.

Some idea, says the Oil City *Derrick*, of the relative cost of whiskey and other luxuries and necessities of life may be had from the following, which is a *verbatim* report of an actual conversation overheard on the street last night: First Young Man—"How much is it going to cost to attend that shin-dig at Dempseytown?" Second Young Man—"Three dollars a couple." First Y. M.—"Three dollars, includin' whiskey?" Second Y. M.—"No, countin' whiskey, it will cost about six dollars."

How to go to Sleep.

Sit down in an easy position, relaxing all the muscles of the body, and let the head drop forward upon the breast, as low as it will fall without forcing it. Sit quietly this way for a few minutes, freeing all the will power of the body, and a restful, drowsy feeling will ensue, which will, if not disturbed, lead to refreshing sleep. If the sleepless fit comes on in the night one can simply sit up in the position described. Stiffness of any part of the body must be avoided, and it is well to bend the body forward after lying down, rather than to keep it straight or thrown back upon the pillow. The writer suffered several years from sleeplessness caused by severe pain and nervousness, and was taught the above by a physician of great experience and ability, and found through it complete relief. Many persons similarly afflicted within the writer's knowledge have tried it, and always with good results.

The distribution of free soup to the poor of Boston began yesterday. This seems to have become a regular form of charity in that city. It is not furnished to tramps nor to station-house lodgers, but only to poor families reported by the police to be deserving of relief.

The fact that the Arabs were the arithmeticians, the astronomers, the chemists and the mechanics of the Middle Ages, is shown by the words we have borrowed from them—algebra, almanac, cipher, zero, zenith, alkali, alcohol, alchemy, alembic, magazine, tariff, cotton, elixir.

New Advertisements.

VEGETINE

WILL CURE RHEUMATISM.

MR. ALBERT CROOKER, the well-known druggist and apothecary, of Springvale, Me., always advises every one troubled with Rheumatism to try VEGETINE.

Read His Statement:

SPRINGVALE, ME., Oct. 12, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir—Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sick with rheumatism, was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall I suffered everything with rheumatism. Sometimes there would be weeks at a time that I could not step one step; these attacks were quite often. I suffered everything that a man could. Over three years ago last spring I commenced taking VEGETINE and followed it up until I had taken seven bottles; have had no rheumatism since that time. I always advise every one that is troubled with rheumatism to try VEGETINE, and not suffer for years as I have done. This statement is gratuitous as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned. Yours, etc.

ALBERT CROOKER,

Firm of A. Crooker & Co., Druggists & Apothecaries.

VEGETINE

HAS ENTIRELY CURED ME.

BOSTON, Oct., 1870.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir—My daughter, after having a severe attack of Whooping Cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend she tried the VEGETINE, and after using a few bottles was fully restored to health.

I have been a great sufferer from rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the VEGETINE for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the VEGETINE to others with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take and I can cheerfully recommend it.

JAMES MORSE, 364 Athens St.

Rheumatism is a Disease of the Blood.

The blood in this disease is found to contain an excess of fibrin. VEGETINE acts by converting the blood from its diseased condition to a healthy circulation. VEGETINE regulates the bowels which is very important in this complaint. One bottle of Vegetine will give relief; but, to effect a permanent cure, it must be taken regularly, and may take several bottles, especially in cases of long standing. VEGETINE is sold by all druggists. Try it, and your verdict will be the same as that of thousands before you, who say, "I never found so much relief as from the use of VEGETINE," which is composed exclusively of Barks, Roots and Herbs.

"VEGETINE," says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Hearing of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the labratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE

NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.

SOUTH SALEM, Mass., Nov. 14, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS.

Dear Sir,—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker and Liver Complaint for three years. Nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the VEGETINE. I am now getting along first-rate, and still using the VEGETINE. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody. Yours truly,

MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD,
No. 16 Lagrange St., South Salem, Mass.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

48-4t

J. G. MAXWELL & CO

902 CHESTNUT ST. 902

PHILADELPHIA,

Jewelry, Silverware, Watches, Fancy Goods

HOLIDAY ASSORTMENT NOW READY.

Auctioneer's Card.

PHILIP TEATS, who has had large experience as an Auctioneer, offers his services to the people of Centre county.

He speaks German and English,

and possesses the invaluable gift in an auctioneer of a loud, clear voice, and can be distinctly heard a long distance. Those having work of this kind to do will do well to give him a call. Charges moderate. Call on or address him at Bellefonte, Pa. 12-1year

Watchmaker.

WATCHMAKER'S

REMOVAL.

F. C. RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business, and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired on short notice. 7-8-tf

TEMPERANCE ORCHESTRA

THE above organization can be engaged to play for churches, Sunday schools, social entertainments, temperance organizations, festivals, &c., at very reasonable rates, by applying by letter or in person to the leader.

E. A SMITH, Leader.
No 7, Humes' Block 7-4f

WHY GO WEST? Send for Delaware Farm Catalogue and Maps. J. F. MANCHA, Dover, Del

Strawbridge & Clothier, Dry Goods.

A VISIT TO THE CITY

is well repaid by an inspection of the New Dry Goods House of

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

Filled as it is from roof to basement with one of the largest and best assorted stocks of Dry Goods ever placed on sale anywhere in America.

THE SILK DEPARTMENT,
THE DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT,
THE BLACK GOODS DEPARTMENT

And every other department throughout the house are filled with the best productions of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LOOMS, all of which are being sold AT THE LOWEST PRICES possible on this side of the Atlantic.

The Ladies' Coat Department,

Shows the largest stock of

LADIES' AND MISSES' COATS

Ever placed on sale in Philadelphia. We are now able to supply

A POPULAR WANT,

A VERY GOOD COAT FOR A VERY LOW PRICE.

Attention is now drawn to

OUR EIGHT DOLLAR COAT,

AS A MARVEL OF CHEAPNESS. THIS WITH

OUR TEN DOLLAR COAT,

and our

TWELVE DOLLAR COAT,

Are the greatest bargains in

LADIES WINTER GARMENTS,

That have ever been offered.

They are all of OUR OWN CAREFUL MANUFACTURE, of All-Wool goods, and the quality of material and the workmanship are guaranteed to be the best.

All our finer garments, up to the very finest products of Paris Artists are equally cheap by comparison with prices prevailing.

The Cloth Department

Is filled with the finest and best selected stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CLOAKINGS

Ever shown in Philadelphia.

MATELASSES AND DIAGONALS, In all grades of reliable makes FROM THE DOMESTIC GOODS, at $2 and $2.50 per yard, TO THE FINEST FOREIGN MAKES IN SILK AND WOOL.

BLACK BEAVER, in unequaled assortment, from $2.50 per yard UP TO THE FINEST FRENCH GOODS.

20 DIFFERENT QUALITIES.

BLUE AND GREEN PLAIDS, For Coats, Wraps and Overdresses, at $1, $1.12½, $1.25, $.50, $1.62½.

SCOTCH CLOTHS FOR LADIES ULSTERS 54 inches wide and all wool, from $1.25 to $2.00.

Our stock of CASSIMERES, Includes all that is desirable for Men's and Boy's wear.

CASSIMERES FOR BOY'S WEAR, at 50, 65 and 75 cents.

CASSIMERES FOR MEN'S WEAR, at 75, 87½, $1, $1.25.

It is now universally conceded that

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N. W. Cor. Eighth & Market Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

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INSURANCE.

INSURANCE effected on all kinds of Properties, in Companies of undoubted strength and security, at standard rates.

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CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.,

REPAIRING promptly and neatly done, at reasonable rates.

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George P. Rowell & Co.'s

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—OF—

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BEST business you can engage in. $5 to $20 per day made by any worker of either sex, right in their own localities. Particulars and samples worth $5 free. Improve your spare time at this business. Address STINSON & CO., Maine. 10 21 1y

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Also has the agency of the South Bend Chilled Plow for this county.

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Fine Clothing

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THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT OF

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A SPECIALTY.

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10 4-tf

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MERCHANT TAILOR,

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FASHIONABLE SUITS

MADE TO ORDER AT

LOW CASH PRICES.

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Mr. Albert Kauth,

—AT THE—

Bishop Street Bakery,

is now making the very best BREAD, CAKES AND PIES in Bellefonte.

Candies and Confections.

He also manufactures all kinds of candies, and dealers can purchase of him as low as in the city. Candies of all kinds always on hand, together with Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Dates Nuts, Syrups, Jellies and everything good.

CENTRE COUNTY OYSTER DEPOT.

An excellent oyster saloon also attached to the Bakery. Call and see me.

8 32-1y ALBERT KAUTH.

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A LECTURE To Young Men.

Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price 6 cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or SPERMATORRHŒA, induced by Self-Abuse; Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture clearly proves from his experience that the awful consequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain, and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

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10-27-1y

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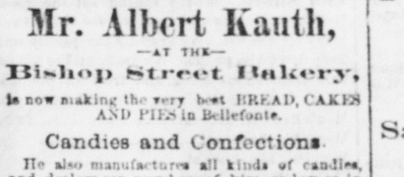

The Great English Remedy, an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence of

Before Taking. After Taking.

Self Abuse: as loss of Memory, Universal lassitude, pain in the back, dimness of vision, premature old age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity and consumption and a premature grave.

☞Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

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No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.

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EDWARD T. TUTEN,

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Bellefonte, Feb. 23, 1878.

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JAMES HARRIS & CO.,

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS AND REPAIRS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools.

RAKES FORKS, SCYTHES, CRADLES, SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,

ROPE BLOCKS, ETC., ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line. 25

Planing Mill.

Laird, Foutz & Bartley

(Successors to McClellan & Speer)

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PLANING MILL

MANUFACTURERS OF

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Stairs,

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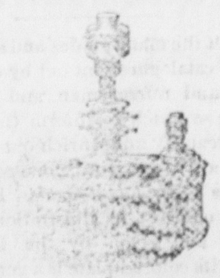

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AND

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☞Satisfaction guaranteed. 8-12-1y

W. L. FOULK, Agent Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Western Press Association, is hereby appointed the sole and only authorized agent for the BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN, for Pittsburg, Allegheny and vicinity—this to hold good for six months or further extended.

Bellefonte, April 16, 1877

Lumber.

MILL AT SNOW SHOE, PA. } LUMBER. { YARD AT BELLEFONTE, PA.

P. B. CRIDER. F. W. CRIDER.

P. B. CRIDER & SON,

MANUFACTURERS.

In connection with their Mills in Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa., they have started

A Retail LUMBER YARD near Duncan Hale & Co.'s Mill, Bellefonte, Pa.,

where they are prepared to fill orders promptly for any kind of BUILDING MATERIAL, FENCING, &c. White and Yellow Pine, Oak and Hemlock Plank, Boards, and Building Lumber; Flooring, Ceiling, Siding and Weather-boards, Surfaced Boards and Strippings; Posts, Rails, Palings and Scantling; Scroting; Weather-boards, Surfaced Boards and Strippings; Posts, Rails, Palings and Scantling; Roofing and Plastering Lath, Sheathing and Shingles; Doors, Frames, Sash, Blinds, Shutters and Moulding.

CELLAR GRATES, WINDOW WEIGHTS AND CORD;

LIME, HAIR, GLASS, NAILS, &c., &c.

☞A reasonable amount of farm produce taken in exchange.

10-16 1y

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FOR 1879.

A DAILY COMPENDIUM of the WORLD'S NEWS, unsurpassed in typographical appearance, clean in moral tone, and enterprising in collecting and disseminating the news.

Having its own special correspondents at Washington, Harrisburg, and other news centres of the country, THE TELEGRAPH, by means of its special telegrams and its regular Press Reports, is able to lay before its readers each evening the news of the day.

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The TELEGRAPH aims to present all the news in an attractive form, keeping its columns free from objectionable matter, and establishing its claim to be THE PAPER FOR THE FAMILY.

Its columns will be found to contain each evening the choicest and freshest literary selections.

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The best and cheapest Eight-Page family newspaper in the State. Containing choice selections, fresh literary matter, and a complete compendium of the week's news.

Its special features which have made it justly popular—its choice selections, household column, short stories, mining, manufacturing, and industrial news and foreign intelligence—will be maintained and improved during the coming year.

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One Copy, one year	$1 25
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The TELEGRAPH is for sale by all newsdealers, and supplied by agents in every town.

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Corner Front and Pine Street,

Philipsburg, Centre County, Pa.

ROBERT LOYD, Proprietor.

The best of liquors and cigars constantly on hand. The table is well supplied with the best the market affords 9 25 1y

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Rural New-Yorker.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1879.

REDUCED TERMS!

ENLARGED PAPER!!

BEST WRITERS!!!

AND

$25,000 worth of Farm, Garden and Flower Seeds, from the Rural Experimental Farm and Horticultural Grounds Distributed Free to every subscriber who applies.

The seeds are saved from rare, hardy, new varieties, and most of them

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Send stamp for Sample Copy illustrating and describing the seeds.

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Our Free Seed Distribution; our enlarged paper: its clear, sharp type; the reputation of its writers; the liberality of its management and the reduction of its price are downright evidence of the truth of what we assert.

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Send for it; compare it with others of its class—then judge for yourself!

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Dr. E. Lewis Sturtevant, Boston:
"The RURAL NEW-YORKER has the best list of contributors of any paper of its class in the country and is doing a noble work"

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"The RURAL is now the best paper."

Charles Downing:
"I am glad for the public, as well as for ourselves, that the RURAL has so much improved."

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"For years I have taken the leading agricultural journals, and they all seem tame to me when compared with the RURAL NEW-YORKER."

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"The RURAL NEW-YORKER has *more* influence and is more quoted than all the rest put together."

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DRUGGIST,

Bush House Building, Bellefonte. Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first class drug store. Particular attention given to preparing physician's prescriptions, and family recipes. 6 1 1y

WANTED A GOOD AGENT to canvass Bellefonte and adjoining towns for the best selling household articles in the world. Tip top profits, write at once to N. Y. Manufacturing Co., 2 Clinton Place, New York. 48-4t

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next meeting of the Board of Pardons for the pardon of James Carter. 50-3t

Bush House.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS!

—THE—

BUSH HOUSE!

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

has been thoroughly renovated and repaired, and under the management of the new proprietor, MR. GEORGE HOPPES, formerly of Pittsburgh, is first-class in all its appointments.

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ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES. GO TRY THE BUSH HOUSE.

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WILSON & McFARLANE

ARE SELLING ALL KINDS OF

Double & Single Parlor Heaters,

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LOWER THAN THEY WERE EVER SOLD BEFORE. ALL KINDS OF

HARDWARE, PAINTS,

Oils, Varnishes, Glass, &c.,

ARE SOLD VERY LOW. They are the only party in this County selling the celebrated

ARMSTRONG'S M'KELVY'S PURE WHITE LEAD.

GUARANTEED STRICTLY PURE AND BETTER THAN ANY LEAD IN THE MARKET.

It will pay one double to buy at the new Hardware Store, Humes' Block Allegheny-street, Bellefonte, Pa.

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We challenged the whole world to meet us in competition at Paris, and have won what no other concern can claim.

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Importers and Exporters, 88 William St., N. Y.

10-24-6m

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Painters, Paper Hangers and Kalsominers will attend promptly to all orders in their line of business, addressed to them by mail or left at the REPUBLICAN office. 9 28-1y

PROPOSALS for building a bridge (abutments and superstructure) across the Bald Eagle creek, at Unionville, will be received at the Commissioners' Office until 12 o'clock M. of the 19th inst. Specifications can be seen at their office, in Bellefonte, Pa. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

H. A. MINGLE,
AN'W. GREGG,
J. N. HALL,
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GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

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TWO 5-OCTAVE SETS OF REEDS, AND ONE 3-OCTAVE SET.

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FOR CASH WITH THE ORDER WE WILL DISCOUNT TEN DOLLARS FROM THE ABOVE PRICE.

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Bellefnte Republicaon.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

PUBLISHED EVERY
WEDNESDAY MORNING
AT BELLEFONTE, PA.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

Local Department.

—The ice king reigns.

—Bright, sunny days are welcome guests.

—Last Thursday was rather disagreeable.

—Subscribe for the REPUBLICAN for 1879, and be happy.

—Let all our subscribers rusume—paying their subscriptions.

—An argument court was held last week, Judge Orvis presiding.

—The mail train east last Friday was about two hours behind time.

—The Central State Normal School, at Lock Haven, opened last week.

—District Attorney Fortney has removed his office to the Court House.

—Telegraph operator Malin was unwell and "out of sorts" last week.

—Mr. Reese Dill, Esq., brother of Hon. A. H. Dill was in town last week.

—The stock of ice being harvested just now has never been surpassed in quality.

—The rush to Haupt's for his famous two for five cents cigars still continues.

—The thermometer at Philipsburg registered sixteen degrees below zero last Friday.

A red nose passes all right this kind of weather. The redness is attributed to a bad cold.

—The commissions of the several county officers have been recorded by Recorder Tobias.

—John Barleycorn and the Old Man Rye were two conspicuous fellows on New Year's eve.

—Pavements that fly up and knock gently on the back of your cranium should be remonstrated with.

—Wm. R. Barber and Irvin Hahne, two Lock Haven typos, attended the masquerade ball of Logan Hose.

—We wouldn't feel very badly disappointed if every delinquent subscriber on our books would pay up.

—The masquerade ball of Logan Hose, on New Year's eve, was a successful affair. Good order prevailed.

—Prof. Beach, lately an instructor at the Academy, now a theological student at Princeton Seminary, spent last week in town.

—The Pennsylvania editorial association will meet at Harrisburg on the 22d—one day after Governor Hoyt's inauguration.

—Mr. C. L. Gramley, late Greenback candidate for Legislature, was married on the 23d ult. to Miss Joan Weaver, of Rebersburg.

—Prothonotary Harper and Dr. Geissinger paid Lock Haven a visit last Wednesday, and attended county Institute a few moments.

—Thanks to Bro. Kinsloe of the Clinton *Republican*, and Bro. Bergner of the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, for a copy of their annual almanac.

—In these days of icy pavements that slant at about forty-five degrees it isn't uncommon to observe people with their heels higher than their heads.

—Joe Elias, the jolly clothing merchant who held forth for a while in Bush's Arcade, has gone to Williamsport. His goods were shipped on Monday.

—To allow a horse to stand on the street without a blanket in such weather as prevailed last week, might be placed under the head of cruelty to animals.

—We will make it a little plainer than the *Democrat* did last week, and say that a certain young hardware merchant expects to be married on the 16th inst.

—Miss Harris, daughter of John P. Harris, Miss Bertie Alexander, daughter of Senator Alexander, and Miss Mary McKee, of Halm Moon, spent their holiday vacations at home.

—Recorder Tobias has purchased a patent arm rest and book elevator for convenience in entering legal documents. He says they are the best arrangement in that line, and would not be without them.

—"Camp Meetings, their origin, history and utility; also, their perversion, and how to correct it," is the title of a small book just out from the pen of Rev. S. C. Swallow, P. E. of Altoona district, of which Centre county forms a part.

TEMPERANCE.

Third Anniversary of the Centennial Temperance Club.

As was the case with almost everybody, we did not know until late last Thursday afternoon that upon that evening would be held the third anniversary exercises of the Centennial Club. No announcement had been made in the newspapers, and even the customary poster was invisible. The attendance, though not so large as last year, was not discouraging, and considering that it was the evening for prayer and other meetings, some allowance must be made.

At about 8 o'clock President Loneberger and Vice-President J. H. Wolf ascended the platform, and the audience was called to order by the former, who announced that a slight change would be made in the programme. The President could not account, he said, for the absence of the orchestra.

A choir, consisting of Miss Clara Lyon, organist, Misses Nannie McGinley and Lizzie Campbell, Messrs. S. D. Gray and John S. Lyon, sang the "Bugle song" in a very spirited manner, which was followed by Rev. A. D. Yocum, who made the opening prayer.

The President then said that it was customary for the Club to come before the public in this manner once every year to make reports, and it would now be in order to hear from the Secretary. Andrew Morrison, the secretary, previous to reading his report, showed that in the past year the Club had many obstacles to overcome; a little dissension had cropped out, and the celebrations of the year had caused many of their members to break their pledge. His report shows the following list of members, all in good standing;

One Year Members		105
Two	"	37
Three	"	14
Five	"	1
Life	"	1
Total		158

At the beginning of 1878 the Club had 160 members in good standing, and the present report shows a decrease of only two. The Club has money to the amount of $107.82, and no debts. Two similar clubs have been organized: one at Valentines' Forge, which has forty members and $75 in the treasury; the other is located at Delta, York county, from which no report has been received. But one death occurred in 1878. The deceased, Edward Brown, was formerly a resident of this place, and a liquor seller at the time he joined the Club. Two hundred and fifty dollars have been contributed by the club to charitable objects during the last three years, and they are now assisting one of their members.

The choir sang "On the Shoals," when the Rev. A. D. Yocum delivered the annual address. Among other things, he said: "I am glad to know that this club is composed of 158 men whose faces are turned toward a better course in life. What is it that causes the fascination in strong drink? In a general way, it is the result of moderate or occasional drinking. The one who indulged did not expect to be conquered, but others saw the change. He is only conscious when unable to say 'I will be free'. Take, for instance, the case of Rip Van Winkle. See how he yielded to the entreaties of his companions in the mountains, and drank of a stimulant, the age of which had made it overpowering in the extreme. Rip fell asleep and remained unconscious for twenty years. When he awoke his hair was gray; his wife had died; his friends had gone, and the people of his native village mocked him. So with the young man. He seeks the company of convivial friends, and when he awakes, it is to find the best years and energies of his life gone; friends have deserted him, and the world laughs at his misfortunes. One of my schoolmates, by his social prominence, was led to drink of the intoxicating cup. A few years ago he became reduced to abject poverty, and died of delerium tremens. If one tempts you to drink, he tempts you to ruin.

There are three steps to permanent reform. First—Not only to abstain, but to stand aloof from all persons who have any thing to do with the poison. Such persons and places are dangerous. The hardest battle is against an indulged appetite. Second—To appeal from our own weakness to Almighty God. He is forever on the side of right, and will respond to every appeal. He helps them that help themselves.. Third—Have a fixed determination of soul that we will conquer or die. We must get it down into the deepest depths of our hearts that it is better to die trying than to give up in despair. We must not look behind, but to the front. We must guard against the birds of evil, so that they will not destroy the good seed. I thank God for the transformation of the characters of the members of this club. I thank him in behalf of the citizens of Bellefonte, and the temperance ladies of Bellefonte; and I thank in behalf of their little children, who are now exalted in honor, whereas they were once degraded in dishonor." Mr. Yocum closed his address by reference to the originality and practicability of the order, and wishing it a large measure of success.

Following were five minute speeches by Judge Orvis, W. Frank Bailey, Gen. Blair, S. D. Gray, S. S. Lyon and Rev. Laurie, which, for want of space, are not given.

After singing Coronation, Rev. Mr. Laurie offered a short prayer and pronounced the benediction, with which the audience was dismissed.

The New County.

Our little "new county" item of some weeks since seems to have brought the matter before the people. A late number of the Osceola *Reveille*, speaking of the matter, says: "The new county proposition seems to be creating a good deal of interest in parts of this county and Centre, and in order to briefly elucidate the subject, we have obtained a map tracing of the townships composing the area of the proposed new county. The distribution is as follows: From Cambria county, take White township; Clearfield county, Gulich, Beccaria, Woodward, Decatur, Boggs, Morris and Graham townships; Centre county, Rush, Huston, Worth and Taylor townships, and from Blair county, Snyder and Antis—fourteen townships in all. This arrangement may suit Centre county very well, but it is not probable that Clearfield will consent to give away so much territory without some opposition; while on the other hand, the Blair county people will ask for something like a decent representation in the new confedracy, if they are to form a part of it. Huntingdon county will also insist on contributing a small slice toward completing the new departure. This view of the case is based on what we know of the fixed sentiments of the people in the district referred to, and not upon local or individual preference. We have no doubt the new county will be formed, just so soon as the 20,000 noses are ready to be counted, but the map will have to be slightly changed, so as to conform to the wishes of the petitioners."

—On New Year's day Mr. Hoppes, of the Bush House, gave another elegant dinner, to which the editorial fraternity received an invitation. Mr. Meek of the *Watchman*, William P. Furey, an ex-scribe, Forster of the *Democrat*, and Tuten and Grow of the REPUBLICAN responded. All but the last named of these worthies occupied a table away from anybody else, for the reason, we suppose, that it would be embarrassing to common people to sit among a lot of Pharisees. The *Watchman* says it was a very silent party, and we believe it. All that attracted our attention from that quarter was the clanking of knives and forks, the promiscuous flying about of turkey bones, and the panting of the waiters. The truth of the matter is it was a rare opportunity for the quill-drivers to astonish their stomachs, and no time could be wasted in proposing and responding to toasts. The dinner was a good one, and up to the Bush House standard.

—E. A. Smith, the stove and tinware man, can set up a stove and "wrassel" a stove-pipe in a more scientific manner than any other person whom we have met this winter. We imagine that, during his leisure hours, Mr. Smith collars two or three joints of stove-pipe and waltzes them over the floor, which would account for his skill. At this particular season of the year he has on hand almost everything in his line, and you cannot find a cheaper place in town.

—At the late meeting of the Centennial Temperance Club, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: President, R. J. Doak; Vice President, J. A. Wagner; Secretary, A. Morrison; Treasurer, W. I. Fleming; Trustees, R. H. Laird, William Long, and Samuel Gutschalk; Master of ceremonies, R. Pruner; Doorkeeper, Roland Curtin.

—The Methodist people of this place will have the pleasure of attending an open Quarterly Conference, if they so desire. These conferences are held for the transaction of business pertaining to the church, being composed of official members. The conference mentioned will be held next Saturday evening, after prayer meeting.

—The branch road from Cresson to Ebensburg is so firmly packed with snow that fears are entertained that trains will not be able to pass over it before the 4th of July. The people of this section wouldn't object to having some of the surplus "beautiful."

—State College commenced on Monday after the usual holiday vacation.

Methodist News.

The following Methodistic items of news are clipped from the current number of the *Conference News*, a journal published by Rev. Frysinger, of Harrisburg:

PHILIPSBURG.

Rev. Pardoe has organized a C. L. S. C. at this place. It promises good results to all concerned.

PORT MATILDA.

Rev. J. B. Shaver, of Milesburg, attended the quarterly meeting and preached at Julian appointment lately. Brother Haughawout, the pastor, is constantly and faithfully at work among his people, and good is resulting everywhere.

PINE GROVE.

Bro. Linn, the preacher in charge of this circuit, has arranged to move to Iowa next spring, a decision which his brethren of the conference will be sorry to hear. The Methodists in the vicinity of the State College have recently purchased a large and eligible lot upon which they propose, at some future time, to erect a church and parsonage. The lot is quite near the College building.

PENNSYALLEY.

Rro. Whitney has been conducting an interesting and promising revival meeting at Spring Mills.

HOWARD.

The village camp at Washington Furnace was a success, and resulted in a revival which has grown into an extensive work, more than a score of souls being converted. Bros. Akers and Cronce labored most faithfully, and were rendered excellent assistance by Brother Graham of Beech Creek.

—In lieu of the ordinary Christmas tree, the officers of the St. John's Reformed Sabbath-school, of this place, presented to their pupils and visiting friends on Christmas eve a handsome representation of "The Holy Crib." This is a large picture composed in part of an oil painting and in part of cardboard figures, the "crib" forming the centre piece, while the wise men, shepherds, flocks, etc. surrounded it. The picture was placed upon the altar, illuminated by inside lights and a reflecting lamp, and was tastefully adorned with garlands of evergreen. The pulpit and surroundings were also wreathed with green, and immediately above the crib was placed a large cross on which hung a crown of thorns. A suitable service of song and prayer was conducted by Rev. King, the pastor of the congregation and superintendent of the school—the choir of children rendering the Christmas hymns in good style. Just before the conclusion of the service a recess was taken, when the Christmas candies, oranges, etc. were distributed among the children, and all present were served with cake provided by the ladies of the congregation.

—A surprisingly large number of people gathered at the Court House last Friday night to hear Rev. Hewitt's lecture on the Tabernacle, and see his model. The miniature structure was put up piece by piece, while the reverend gentleman delivered his lecture, which was full of interesting and valuable information. We are sure that a better idea of the Tabernacle could not be obtained. Would it not be a good plan to exhibit the model sometime in the near future?

—We have received from the Religio-Philosophical Journal Publishing House, of Chicago, a book of sixty-four pages, containing biographical sketches of prominent Spiritualists. The price is twenty-five cents, and it claims to be number one, so that we suppose others are to follow. It is an interesting work, and cannot fail to meet with a ready sale. All persons interested in the philosophy of this new religion should buy this book. Address as above.

—The Salem Sabbath-school, at Zion, gave an entertainment on New Year day for the benefit of the scholars. A large lot of candy was distributed, together with many fine cakes, such as the people of that vicinity know how to bake. Addresses were delivered by Revs. Young and Lohr, and the Zion band furnished music. Vocal music made up part of the programme, which is said to have been very successfully carried out.

—We are indebted to Mr John D. Lieb, principal of the public schools of Bellefonte, for the full, readable report of the county institute, published last week. It was gotten up in a little different manner from most reports of that character, in that it departed from the very formal mode too often used.

—Mrs. Christian Derr's brother, Samuel Rhule, is now at Para, Brazil, with two hundred others, who are suffering for want of the necessaries of life.

—Ed. Garman has returned to Philadelphia, where he will shortly graduate from Crittenden's Commercial College.

—We are agents for Sawyer's Woolen Mills; and also for Kipper's foreign woolens. The finest fabrics.

2 tf MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

Teachers at The Institute.

Following is a list of teachers and instructors who attended the late County Institute:

Bellefonte.—D. M. Lieb, J. M. Duncan, Miss Rosa A. Wood, Miss Nannie McGinley, Miss Lizzie Campbell, Miss Laura Graham, Miss Bella Rankin, Miss Annie M. McCaffrey, John Brooks.

Benner twp.—S. C. Barthgate, F. A. Foreman, W. S. Glenn, L. C. Knox, J. L. Dunlapp, John Kline, H. G. Meese.

Burnside twp.—J. E. Newcomer, Walter S. Stewart, R. E. Cambridge.

Boggs twp.—F. T. McCoy, E. C. Poorman, J. B. Bolleau, W. B. Haines, H. I. Henderson, Miss Rosa A. Evans, Miss Rachael Johnson, Miss Nannie Delaney, Miss Mary S. Evans, Miss Ella Fleck.

College twp.—George P. Bible, B. F. Homan.

Curtin twp.—Lewis Robb, Thomas Delong, Wm. R. Leathers.

Farmers Mills—A. N. Corman.

Ferguson twp.—Joseph Ward, Chas. S. Danley, T. F. Archey, T. G. Archey, Walter Meek, W. M. Walker, J. A. Atlee, Miss Jennie M. Archey, Miss Annie Musser, A. E. Fye.

Gregg twp.—B. F. Grenoble, Cornelius Stover, H. M. Cain, L. C. Runkle, J. P. Heckman, H. F. Bitner, D. M. Wolfe.

Haines twp.—A. E. Garbrick, Z. D. Thompas, H. E. Weirick.

Half Moon twp.—A. R. Markle, H. G. Elder.

Harris twp.—B. F. Keller.

Howard twp.—Geo. M. Noll, Miss Regena Meese.

Huston twp.—E. R. Williams, N. H. Williams, A. P. Hoover, Miss Josie M. Richards, J. S. Reed.

Liberty twp.—N. L. Shenck, Kline Haines, Henry Thompson.

Marion twp.—T. M. Mitchell, Jacob Shaver, J. M. Zimmerman, M. S. Romick, N. H. Gingrich.

Miles twp.—C. L. Gramly, C. C. Loose, L. H. Leitzell, J. W. Smull, Geo. S. Franck, A. E. Wolfe, J. C. Morris, J. H. Delong.

Milesburg boro.—J. A. Rogers, Miss Carrie Green.

Patton twp.—J. C. Thompson, James Everhart, John A. Way, T. K. Dubbs, Miss Sallie Meek.

Penn twp.—W. F. Smith, G. W. Hosterman, C. P. Hewes, A. J. Rishel.

Potter twp.—J. B. Strohm, S. K. Emerick, J. B. Neff, A. N. Runkle, W. A. Krise, F. M. Burkholder, Michael Shiver, W. C. Gilliland, J. F. Miller, R. J. Stiver, U. S. Fisher, Miss Francis K. Hewes, Mrs. Carrie Wolfe, A. C. Ripka, T. J. Stiver, J. B. Lee, Z. P. Krise.

Philipsburg boro.—A. E. Gearhart, Miss Jennie Shontz, Miss Ellie Howe, Miss Minnie Shope.

Rush twp.—W. P. Harpster, Wesley Middleton, M. F. Flemming, C. C. Shultz, Thomas Cameron, Miss Alle L. Shirk.

Snow Shoe twp.—I. Edwads, Miss Jodie Weaver, Miss Jennie Morrison.

Spring twp.—J. W. Barnhart, W. H. Noll, J. C. Weaver, J. D. Miller, T. M. Barnhart, E. C. Wood, J. P. Harrisson, J. R. Sheffler, Miss Annie M. Koup, Miss Maria Roan.

Taylor twp.—D. G. A. Harshbarger, Miss Edith Barlow.

Union twp.—J. P. Smith, J. W. Hoover, Thomas W. Fisher, J. F. Gray, Miss Maggie Blair, Miss Laura E. Stover.

Unionville boro.—G. W. Forney, Isaac Underwood.

Walker twp.—E. C. Emerick, David Brown, H. H. Hershberger, H. B. Twitmyer, J. L. Shafer.

Worth twp.—W. G. Morrison, Alfred Williams, A. Curtin Thompson, W. J. Flemming, Miss Maggie Brown, Miss Ella Weston,

OTHER TEACHERS.

C. E. Emerick, T. M. Gramly, W. A. Sheeder, R. M. Magee, Sylvester Ray, Dr. Swartz, C. J. Calhoun, Ed. Dale, E. D. Noll, H. K. Hoy, J. H. T. Ryman, W. Wetzell, J. W. Gunsallus, Prof. Grumbrecht, Mrs. Mary Scott, Miss Sallie Weaver, Miss Jestie Hoy, Miss Lala Klinger, Miss Lizzie Swartz, Miss Sade M'Coy, Miss Hattie Swartz, W. J. Watt, Mrs. Sade Garbrick, Wm. Foster, R. J. Snyder, Hayes Schenck.

INSTRUCTORS AND LECTURERS OF INSTITUTE.

Prof. N. C. Schaeffer, Prof. W. A. Buckhout, Prof. J. S. Stahr, Prof. W. A. Krise, Mr. Wallace Bruce.

Tribute of Respect.

At a meeting of the Centennial Temperance Club, held at their Hall in this place, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it has pleased God to remove from our number our late member and co-worker, Edward Brown, of Beaver Falls, Pa.;

Resolved, That in his death the family have lost a kind husband and father, and the Temperance cause, for which he labored so earnestly, one of its best advocates;

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of our deceased brother, and tender to them our sincere condolence in their great bereavement;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the *Centre Herald*, *Watchman*, and REPUBLICAN.

A. MORRISON, R. J. DOAK,
W. T. FLEMING.

—Of the many guides and seeds and plant catalogues sent out by our seedmen and nurserymen, and that are doing so much to inform the people and beautify and enrich our country, none are so beautiful, none so instructive as *Vick's Floral Guide*. Its paper is the choicest, its illustrations handsome, and given by the hundred, while its colored plate is a gem. This work, although costing but five cents, is handsome enough for a gift book, or a place on the parlor table. Published by James Vick, Rochester, N. Y.

—S. W. Beck, Esq., one of the proprietors of the Philipsburg *Journal*, has returned from Kansas, whither he had journeyed for the benefit of his health. He has not improved, we are sorry to say, but hope that the pure mountain air of his native State may have an exhilarating effect.

—We had the extreme pleasure of affectionately embracing the ice-covered ground one night last week while coming down High street. While in the act we reached for something that wasn't at hand, after which we became sensibly aware that something had dropped.

—Six big Indians of the Ute tribe passed through Altoona last Thursday, en-rote for Washington to interview the Great Father.

The Pennsylvania State Millers' Association will meet at Lancaster on the 12th of January, pursuant to adjournment on the 9th of last July.

—Messrs. Isaac Guggenheimer & Co. the popular merchants who have for a long time occupied a room in Bush's Arcade, intend removing to the room formerly used by John Hoffer, under Reynolds' Hall, on Allegheny street. Before doing so, however, he will dispose of their large stock of goods in order to commence anew. This great sale will particularly refer to winter goods and fabrics, and from this day on he expects to give our people the most astonishingly low prices ever heard of. The great clearance sale is now in progress, and every person should take advantage of it. 49 4t

—Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Ex-Vice President of the United States, lectured on "Abraham Lincoln" at Altoona last Friday evening.

—On and after this date overcoats will be sold at cost at Newman's Eagle Clothing Hall. Remember this. 2 tf

—If there is one cigar in town we like above another, it is the brand manufactured by Isaac Haupt.

Jno G. Love, Esq., has removed his law office to the room recently occupied by the late William P. Wilson.

"Be careful how you punctuate the stove," is the latest. It means not to put too much colon.

—Court commences on the fourth Monday of January.

—GOOD FOR BABIES:—We are pleased to say that our baby was permanently cured of serious protracted irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to health and strength.—The Parents, University ave., Rochester, N. Y. See another column. 11 2t.

MARRIED.

PRICE—CAVOTHER—At Bellwood, Blair Co., by John Sheer, J. P., Dec. 24, 1878, G. R. Price, of Port Matilda, and Miss E. A. Cavother, of Blair county.

PACKER—BOLOPUE—At the residence of the bride's parents, Eagleville, Dec. 1, 1878, by Rev. W. A. Ridge, Mr. W. H. Packer, of Beech Creek, and Miss Flotilla J. Bolopue, of Eagleville.

DIED.

MUSSER—Near Bellefonte, Dec. 8th, Mrs. Nancy Jane Musser, daughter of Mr. Wm. Baird and wife of Mr. John J. Musser, in the forty-third year of her age.

A faithful wife, a loving mother and a consistent Christian, her end was peace.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Examine our Cash Prices of Boots and Shoes.—We are rolling out the goods lively, because we charge less for them than was ever known. We keep up the quality and keep down the prices. We are bound to sell off this tremendous stock, and trust in the low prices to do the business. We will offer you

Men's fine calf boots at	$2 50
Men's kip boots at	
Women's kip shoes at	
Children's school shoes at	
Men's wool-lined gum boots at	2 50
Boys' wool-lined gum boots at	1 90
Men's wool-lined buckle overshoes	1 40
Men's wool-lined Alaska overshoes	90
Men's plain gum overshoes	60
Lumbermen's gums, solid heel	1 25
Women's wool-lined Alaska overshoes	75
Women's plain gum overshoes	55
Misses' plain gum overshoes	30
Children's plain gum overshoes	25

The above rubber goods are all first-class and are warranted, and will be sold for *cash only*.

E. GRAHAM & SON,
10-47-3m Bellefonte, Pa.

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, Jan. 8, 1879.

The recent cold weather has put an embargo on the retail trade, as most of the buyers felt more comfortable at home, where they await a "better day a coming."

FLOUR.—Flour is dull sale and prices are low; but we don't hear anybody bragging about good quality.

WHEAT.—What is the price of wheat to-day? is the universal question uppermost in the minds of those farmers who have not sold. Will it go higher? If they get an affirmative reply, the face brightens as though we were launched into the first day of resumption. It is our opinion that wheat will command a higher price before it brings a lower price. The stock of southern amber is quite well exhausted. Michigan and Pennsylvania amber is the only amber that takes its place.

CORN.—No sale to report. Rye and oats in the same situation.

SEED.—There has been quite a brisk demand for clover seed in some parts of the county at four dollars for sixty-four pounds; but the market has been rather quiet here.

BUTTER.—Butter is scarce, the most of which is very inferior in quality. The most of butter makers in Centre county are certainly ignorant of what constitutes good butter, or do not care for their reputation as butter makers, or the quality of butter sold in our market would not be of such a low grade. The price of butter should be according to quality, the same as sugar or any other article of merchandise. The old schedule should be looked up.

EGGS.—The demand for eggs is rather limited, but the supply is short. The price is twenty-five cents per dozen for fresh stock.

QUOTATIONS.

White wheat per bushel	$ 90
Red wheat	90
Rye per bushel	50
Corn, cob	50
Corn, shelled	50
Oats new	25
Cloverseed	$3 75@4 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	5 00@5 20
Flour, wholesale	4 50@4 75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$10 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	8 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	6 50
Short straw per ton	5 50@6 50

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$ 9 00
Nova Scotia, ground, per ton	10 00

Provision Market.

Corrected weekly by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	8
Fresh butter per pound	20
Chickens per pound	5
Cheese per pound	16
Country hams per pound	10
Hams, sugar cured	12½
Bacon	10
Lard per pound	6
Eggs per doz	20
Potatoes per bushel	70
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	15
Lemons per doz	50
Dried sweet corn per pound	
Turkeys per pound	7